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Algeria	400 D.	India	100 Ru.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rls	Norway	270 Nkr.
Bahamas	200 B.	Israel	200 L.	Peru	100 S.
Bahrain	200 D.	Italy	200 L.	Portugal	200 Esc.
Canada	1.3 C.	Japan	100 Y.	Qatar	100 R.
Ceylon	200 Rs.	Saudi Arabia	200 R.	Romania	100 Lei.
Denmark	200 D.	Spain	100 P.	Sri Lanka	100 Rs.
Egypt	200 L.	Sweden	100 Kr.	Sudan	100 S.
Finland	200 F.	Switzerland	100 S.	Taiwan	100 N.
France	200 F.	Turkey	100 L.	Thailand	100 B.
Germany	100 M.	U.S.	100 D.	Yugoslavia	100 D.
Greece	200 D.				

Killed Rush to See Pope

Three Women Injured
North Brazil
FORTALEZA, Brazil, July 9 (AP) — Three women were rushed to a hospital today after being injured in a riot that broke out in the city of Fortaleza, north of Rio de Janeiro, after Pope John Paul II's arrival.

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Palestinians carry Mayor Bassam Shaka as he returns to his home on the West Bank.

Crippled Arab Mayor Cheered

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, July 9 (AP) — Mayor Bassam Shaka of Nablus, who lost both legs when a bomb exploded in his car on June 2, came home from medical treatment in Jordan today to a tumultuous welcome from hundreds of Palestinians who mobbed his ambulance.

"Palestine is Arab... Palestine is Arab," repeatedly shouted the demonstrators as they shoved and jammed themselves into the courtyard of the mayor's hillside home.

80 Die in Clash of Christian Factions Chamoun's Forces Yield To Lebanese Phalangists

By Farouk Nassar
BEIRUT, July 9 (AP) — The militia of Camille Chamoun, Lebanon's 80-year-old former president, surrendered unconditionally to the Phalange Party today, ending a three-day war between Lebanon's two largest Christian parties. More than 80 persons died.

Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal Party issued a statement saying he had ordered his militiamen to hand over their strongholds, offices and ammunition depots to the Phalangists. The order was heeded in mostly Christian east Beirut and the Christian-populated districts to the north and east of the capital.

Japanese Ruling Party Action Assures Suzuki of Premiership

By Sam Jameson
TOKYO, July 9 (LAT) — Zenko Suzuki was assured yesterday of becoming Japan's next premier.

The clear guarantee came in an action by the executive board of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party setting out the procedure for selecting a party president to replace the late Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

U.S. Jets Are Testing Egyptian Upkeep

By Christopher S. Wren
CAIRO (NYT) — Egypt is having trouble maintaining and flying the 35 F-4 Phantom jet fighters that it has received over the last 10 months from the United States at a total cost of \$600 million.

According to reports from the airfield west of Cairo where the aircraft are based, only nine of the second-hand Phantoms have been fit to scramble (fly immediately) on an average day, and their pilots are logging no more than a dozen hours a week.

Byrd Tells Peking Ties Will Not Be Cut

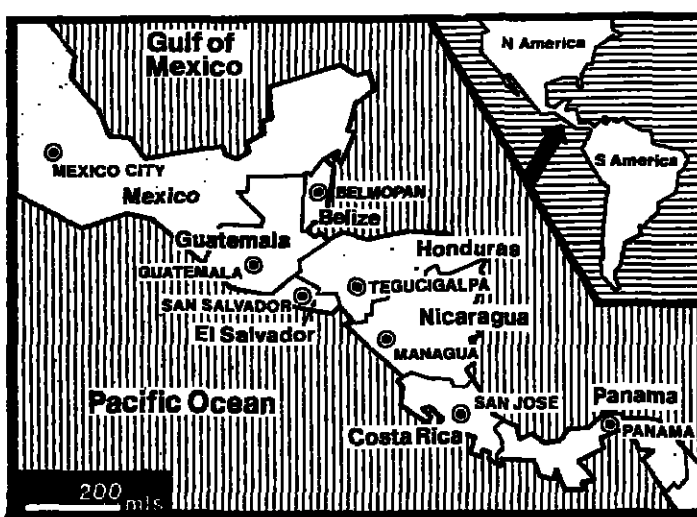
By Linda Mathews
PEKING, July 9 (LAT) — U.S. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd has assured Chinese leaders that the United States will continue to recognize the regime in Peking as the legitimate government of China no matter who is elected president in November.

At a press conference called yesterday after meetings with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Deputy Premier Zhao Ziyang, Sen. Byrd said he had tried to ease Chinese fears that the election of Ronald Reagan might set back Chinese-U.S. relations. The Chinese media have already protested Mr.

Nicaraguan Revolution Still Rocks Central America

First of three articles
By Alan Riding
MEXICO CITY (NYT) — A year after the Somoza government was overthrown by Sandinista guerrillas, the shock waves from the Nicaraguan revolution are still reverberating through Central America, bringing new violence and instability to the region.

In El Salvador and Guatemala the Sandinista victory has inspired the armed left to launch an open bid for power and has frightened conservatives into stepping up repression against even moderate opposition groups.



In Honduras, the army has accepted a return to civilian rule in the hope of forestalling popular unrest. Even Costa Rica, long a democracy, is worried about the political effects of a deep economic crisis.

Struggling to rebuild its economy after a civil war in which 30,000 people died, Nicaragua's new government has apparently avoided involvement in political crises elsewhere in the region. Yet Central America's five tiny republics — 20 million people in an area equivalent in size to California — are so tightly knit that the domino effect from the revolution was inevitable.

Easy Manner, Few Enemies

Suzuki: A Master of Compromise

TOKYO, July 9 (NYT) — Zenko Suzuki's proven mastery of political compromise will be useful to him in reconciling the frequently hostile factions in Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party, if he becomes premier as expected.

Mr. Suzuki was born into the family of a powerful local fishery boss in Yamada, a remote port on the Pacific coast in the northern part of Honshu, Japan's main island. He learned the art of compromise at an early age from his father in an industry that is noted in Japan for cliquishness, savage infighting and conservatism.

It was a hard start in life and Mr. Suzuki, after attending a fisheries training institute in the 1930s, came up against tough employers in the industry, organized a national fisheries workers' union and after World War II ran for parliament in 1947 as a member of the Socialist Party.

He made a key decision when he left the Socialists in 1949 to run in the next election as a member of the Liberal Party, a conservative grouping that united with the Democratic Party in 1955 to form the Liberal Democratic Party. The Liberal Democrats have dominated Japanese politics ever since.

Mr. Suzuki explained his decision to switch sides in politics as the only way he could see to influence events at a time when the Socialists were doctrinaire Marxists and apparently doomed to opposition for the foreseeable future.

He rose slowly in the Liberal Democratic Party as an associate of Masayoshi Ohira, the late premier. He received his first Cabinet post, minister of posts and telecommunications, in 1960. But unlike Ohira, he did not aspire to top positions in government. His forte was in advising others in human relations, in settling disputes over posts inside the party. He was a "fixer" behind the scenes, a master of maneuver, whose easy, bluff manner made few enemies.

Mr. Suzuki subsequently served in several Cabinet and party posts. He was welfare minister and minister of agriculture, and also chairman of the executive board, one of the three top posts in the Liberal Democratic Party. But the positions that usually mark a politician in Japan as destined for the top leadership — the finance, foreign and international trade and industry portfolios — were beyond his reach.

Mr. Fish' He was secure as the "Mr. Fish" of the party, however. As chief lobbyist within the government for a rich and powerful industry that long supported the Liberal Democrats, he had a permanent constituency in the party that no other major leader threatened. This provided him with funds, always needed in ample quantities in often corrupt conservative politics — and gave him great strength as a No. 2 leader in the Ohira faction.

Mr. Suzuki, who was born on Jan. 11, 1911, is the father of three daughters and one son. He is often compared with another self-made Liberal Democratic leader who also did not attend a university, former Premier Kakuei Tanaka. But he lacks the dominant personality of Mr. Tanaka, who was disgraced in the 1976 Lockheed Aircraft scandal, and he was never implicated in the other scandals that appear endemic to the Liberal Democratic Party.

A man with square, heavy features, solid jawline and a rough, untidy manner, he has over the years won the trust of other conservatives. But few saw him as a possible premier until last week, when a deadlock between two other leaders in the battle for the top post caused the party to look for a compromise figure as president. The party chief almost automatically becomes premier since the Liberal Democrats control parliament, whose members elect the head of the government.

Ohira's Faction The compromise choice, it was decided by senior party leaders, should come from Ohira's faction, for the late premier was belatedly recognized — after his death on June 12 — as having sacrificed his

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Party Moves to Make Suzuki Premier

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Even as executive board chairman, he did not enunciate a single personal opinion on any policy issue at home or abroad.

It cannot be predicted how he will react to mounting U.S. pressures for Japan to spend more on defense and take actions that would help the United States to reduce unemployment in the U.S. auto industry.

Fisheries Expert Apart from a reputation for skills in political mediation, Mr. Suzuki's only known field of expertise is fisheries. The son of a wealthy fishery firm owner in Iwate prefecture, Mr. Suzuki got all of his higher education in fisheries technology — attending a fisheries school during

high school and a fisheries institute for three years thereafter. He spent all of World War II in various fisheries executive posts.

In 1947, he was elected to the House of Representatives as a Socialist but switched affiliation in the next election, in 1949, when he was elected as a member of the Liberal

Party, a forerunner of the present ruling party.

At the time, he said he made the switch because he wanted to belong to a party that had political clout.

He has served as chief Cabinet secretary, postal minister, health and welfare minister, and agriculture and fisheries minister.

camp, while another 9,400 will be going to Khao-I-Dang center. The officials said that the reorganization is aimed at improving the living conditions of the refugees and also to separate the Cambodians according to their origins.

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, July 9 (AP) — Heavy fighting continued today between Vietnamese troops and the forces of ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot in a struggle for control of a strategic bridge leading to the guerrillas' stronghold, military sources at this border town said.

The sources said that the clashes took place at the Osalao Bridge in Cambodia, about 10 kilometers from the Thai border, which lies between the Vietnamese-controlled Mak Hoem Hill and the Pol Pot-controlled Malai Hills. The sources said that the Vietnamese troops were attempting to gain control of the bridge to transport tanks and other heavy weapons into the Malai Hills.

But the Pol Pot forces have laid ambushes, planted mines and put up fierce resistance to obstruct the Vietnamese route.

Meanwhile, military sources in Bangkok said that the Thais have moved armored personnel carriers and troops closer to the border south of here to contain any spillover from the fighting.

UN officials at the border today began to reorganize the refugee holding centers at the frontier and announced that about 58,400 Cambodians would be moved.

Officials of the UN High Commission for Refugees said that all of an estimated 19,400 Cambodians at the Sa Kaew refugee camp, about 175 kilometers east of Bangkok, would be moved to two other nearby camps on the border.

The Sa Kaew camp became the center of controversy last month when more than 7,200 Cambodians chose to return to their homeland in a joint Thai-UN voluntary repatriation program in defiance of warnings from the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

The Phnom Penh and Hanoi governments have called Sa Kaew "Pol Pot's camp" inside Thailand, and Vietnamese troops attacked the Thai border areas a week after the repatriation began from Sa Kaew and the Khao-I-Dang holding center.

UN officials said that about 10,000 Cambodians will be transferred to the newly-built Sa Kaew II

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI) — A major earthquake occurred in the Santa Cruz Islands about 1,800 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia, the U.S. Geological Survey office said yesterday. The quake measured 7.3 on the Richter scale.

The office said the Santa Cruz tremor occurred 16 minutes after a 6.4 earthquake along the undersea mid-Atlantic ridge about 700 miles southwest of Reykjavik, Iceland. There was no evidence that the quakes on opposite sides of the world were related.

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health, and eventually his life, in an effort to unite the Liberal Democrats for the June 22 elections. Thus the name of Mr. Suzuki came up.

He is still largely an unknown factor in many respects. Unlike other conservatives seeking to make a national reputation, he kept quiet on policy. But having spent a lifetime in politics seeking consensus among others, he is expected to settle for established Liberal Democratic policies, above all steady economic growth and the free market system, and in foreign affairs maintenance of the strong post-World War II alliance with the United States.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Zenko Suzuki

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Strauss Warns Giscard on Confronting U.S.

WURZBURG, West Germany, July 9 (Reuters) — West German Chancellor Franz Josef Strauss warned visiting President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today that France and West Germany could not build a str Europe at the expense of the United States.

Mr. Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union and opposition candidate for chancellor in next October's national elections, made the remark in a speech welcoming the French leader to Bavaria, of which Strauss is premier. He said the Franco-German partnership should be "a two-state union against a wider European association or confront United States."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, abandoning his prepared text, replied by a "Since we are two strong and lively countries, we should correct a local anomaly to which we have become used... the self-effacement Europe in the world." He made no reference to the United States speech.

Kidnapped Official Found Unhurt in France

ANGOULEME, France, July 9 (AP) — The vice president of the National Employers' Federation, kidnapped 11 days ago, was unhurt by police today, his son announced.

Michel Maury-Larivière, 60, was discovered during a routine house check in southwestern France and a woman guarding him was arrested, the son, Manuel, said. He said that no ransom had been demanded. Extremist political groups claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. Police believed it to be a nonpolitical crime.

IRA Critic to Retain Job as Ireland's Envoy

DUBLIN, July 9 (AP) — Ireland's ambassador in Washington, Donal, an outspoken critic of Irish Republican Army terrorism, is to keep his post despite speculation that he was to be transferred, a Dublin government statement said today.

Irish and British press reports had indicated that Premier Charles Haughey might replace Mr. Donal, 38, because of the envoy's stand against U.S. financial support for the IRA. It was speculated Mr. Donal would be moved to the United Nations following the departure of the Irish Representative, Paul Keating.

But that job is to go to Noel Dorr, deputy secretary and political director of the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, the government announced. The opposition Irish Labor Party had warned that replacement of Donal would be seen as a concession to the supporters of violence.

Swiss Tax Plan Aimed at Lowering Deficit

BERN, July 9 (AP) — The Swiss government today proposed a tax package, including for the first time sales taxes on electricity and which is aimed at reducing the expected deficit in the national budget, 970 million Swiss francs (\$606 million) in 1983.

The project also envisages the introduction of a withholding tax on interest of so-called fiduciary accounts, a specialty of Swiss banks that is especially attractive to foreigners because of the protection of bank secrecy laws. Last year these accounts totaled 79 billion francs (billion). The major boost in revenues, however, would come from a general increase in sales tax rates.

Potentially Divisive for West

Soviet Bid at Talks Called Mere 'Astute Repackaging'

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, July 9 (IHT) — The new Soviet stance on disarmament talks about Europe-based nuclear weapons is essentially a maneuver to split the United States and Europe and weaken Western concentration on the problem of loosening the Soviet military grip on Afghanistan, many Western diplomats say. They say that the Soviet proposals — conveyed to Chancellor Hel-

mut Schmidt of West Germany and amplified in press reports — contain little new.

"The Soviets have astutely repackaged some familiar bargaining positions already refused by the West," a European defense official said.

Yet no Western government can afford politically to react harshly to the Soviet move.

The Soviet stance marks a concession by dropping Moscow's previous demand that, as a condition for new disarmament talks, NATO nations first suspend their plans to station Cruise and Pershing 2 nuclear missiles in Europe.

NATO decided to counter a buildup of new Soviet SS-20 missiles in Western Russia, but Moscow maintained that NATO, not the Warsaw Pact, was upsetting the European equilibrium and needed to reverse its decision.

"It was a preposterous precondition, which Moscow eventually would have had to abandon anyway," a U.S. source said. But the concession was timed for maximum political impact, especially in Europe.

Hope for Resumption By responding now to NATO's offer of disarmament talks, the Soviet Union can hope to obtain a resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks and thereby end any remaining effect of diplomatic quarantine over Afghanistan.

Today, NATO might hesitate to make a disarmament offer like the one it made in December, only weeks before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a European diplomat said, adding, "But NATO cannot afford to back-track." The disarmament proposal in December helped sell the NATO plan politically to leftist parties in European countries where the new missiles will be stationed.

Mr. Schmidt, while committed to the NATO missile plan, champions simultaneous efforts at disarmament to reassure his Social Democrat supporters. He also needs to keep the new Soviet suggestion in play to vindicate his own argument with Washington that détente can be saved in Europe despite East-West tension over Afghanistan. This was the motto of his recent trip to Moscow.

President Carter is caught between his desire to maintain maximum pressure on Moscow over Afghanistan and his need to keep in tandem with his European allies. He can be expected to delay any substantive U.S. reply to the Soviet message. Most likely, he will order a round of consultations with the allies to evaluate jointly the real Soviet intentions and work out a united position. He will be trying to deny his Republican presidential rivals a chance to label him soft and also

prevent the Soviet Union from using a propaganda victory in Europe. After consultations with the United States, the Soviet Union probably will move toward bilateral arms talks with the Soviet Union this fall. U.S., British, French and West German diplomats say privately the Soviet proposals offer prospect of a significant breakthrough.

In outline, the proposals envision a two-stage negotiating process. Initially, the United States and the Soviet Union would discuss the nuclear systems in Europe — SS-20 rockets and Pershing Cruise missiles. However, leaders, reviving an old idea, to include U.S. "forward-based" systems such as the nuclear-capable F-111 and F-4 fighter-bombers, battlefield nuclear weapons — aircraft carriers and submarines with nuclear weapons in the Indian theater. The counterpart Soviet systems include short-range nuclear missiles and the new J-fire bombers.

SALT-2 First If the proposed talks were successful, the results would only effect after SALT-2 was ratified by the U.S. Senate. This provision, however, which supports SALT-2 agreement, but it is a demand for the Soviet administration facing a re-election in September.

In another move to split the United States and its allies, the Soviet proposals postpone until a separate another long-standing demand — inclusion of the British and French nuclear deterrent SALT-3. France repeatedly has rejected any role in SALT-3 but its force de frappe is too small to bargain against the superpower capability.

These other nuclear forces come up in SALT-3, along with U.S. and Soviet SS-9, SS-18, SS-20, SS-24, SS-25, SS-26, SS-27, SS-28, SS-29, SS-30, SS-31, SS-32, SS-33, SS-34, SS-35, SS-36, SS-37, SS-38, SS-39, SS-40, SS-41, SS-42, SS-43, SS-44, SS-45, SS-46, SS-47, SS-48, SS-49, SS-50, SS-51, SS-52, SS-53, SS-54, SS-55, SS-56, SS-57, SS-58, SS-59, SS-60, SS-61, SS-62, SS-63, SS-64, SS-65, SS-66, SS-67, SS-68, SS-69, SS-70, SS-71, SS-72, SS-73, SS-74, SS-75, SS-76, SS-77, SS-78, SS-79, SS-80, SS-81, SS-82, SS-83, SS-84, SS-85, SS-86, SS-87, SS-88, SS-89, SS-90, SS-91, SS-92, SS-93, SS-94, SS-95, SS-96, SS-97, SS-98, SS-99, SS-100.

However, the Soviet carrot-stick could reinforce the uncertainty of the Netherlands and Belgium, NATO members that have indicated to accept the NATO missile. Urging them to act now, West German diplomats have argued that only NATO unity produced Soviet agreement to SALT-2. But some Belgian political circles now think they can afford to wait and see before deciding.



Emperor Hirohito of Japan welcomes President Carter to the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. At center is the emperor's translator. The president called after funeral of Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

Carter Joins World Chiefs At Rites for Japan's Ohira

(Continued from Page 1)

one of ceremony and ritual observances. The president arrived shortly after noon with a statement praising Ohira as a close friend who had strengthened the Japanese-U.S. relationship.

Mr. Carter went to the large sports arena with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield for the memorial service for the premier. Mr. Ito, his close friend and Cabinet secretary, delivered the principal eulogy.

Mr. Carter later went to the Imperial Palace for a brief audience with Emperor Hirohito.

The president also met briefly with Mr. Ito, whose interim term as premier will end next week. Mr. Ito said later that no political issues were discussed and specifically reported that the question of Japan's surging auto exports to the United States was not mentioned.

Those exports are becoming a major political issue in the United States, where more than 200,000 automobile workers are unemployed as car sales drop. But the White House concluded that it would be inappropriate to raise that issue during a ceremonial visit.

Mr. Powell said the president's talk with Mr. Ito did not embrace any international or bilateral issues. "It focused on the importance of the American and Japan relationship and how Ohira had enhanced it," he said.

None of the U.S. officials present intends to hold talks with either of the two principal South Korean officials here for the funeral. Mr. Powell said. There had been speculation that either Mr. Muskie or

Surrender In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

they're seeking an accommodation with the Syrians."

The last Liberal Party stronghold to fall was the ski resort of Fakra, 30 miles northeast of Beirut, where former president Chamoun's younger son, Danny, 40, took refuge with his Australian-born wife and daughter.

Phalangist squads stormed into Fakra behind a savage artillery barrage.

A Liberal Party spokesman said that Danny Chamoun fled the town with his family and 17 supporters to a nearby hamlet, where Lebanese army helicopters picked them up and flew them to safety.

The younger Chamoun described Mr. Gemayel in a newspaper interview today as a "ruthless, cold-blooded murderer." He said that his supporters in the coastal town of Safra, where his house was ransacked and burned Monday, were killed and buried in mass graves.

In another development today, gunmen firing from a speeding automobile in Beirut shot and killed an Iraqi diplomat and wounded three other Iraqis, two of them diplomats and one a student, police said.

Anderson Is Unhurt in Car Crash As He Leaves Hotel in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, July 9 (AP) — Independent U.S. presidential candidate John Anderson was unhurt today when his official automobile was hit by a small car as it pulled away from Jerusalem's King David hotel, witnesses said.

Bodyguards of Rep. Anderson, R-Ill., jumped from the limousine with pistols drawn, a tourist who saw the incident said. Other wit-

nesses said the guards did not draw their weapons.

Rep. Anderson arrived in Israel yesterday at the start of what his aides call a fact-finding mission that will take him to Egypt, West Germany, France and Britain. The tour will extend through the Republican National Convention next week in Detroit.

In another development, an Israeli newspaper said today that King Hussein of Jordan had refused to meet Rep. Anderson because of his plans to visit Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem.

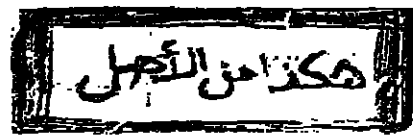
Observers say that the candidate's stop in Israel is aimed at wooing the Jewish vote in the United States.

Wettest English Summer LONDON, July 9 (AP) — After an inch of rain fell in parts of southern England yesterday, the weather center confirmed what many already knew: It is one of the wettest summers on record. Last month's 4.76 inches of rain made it the wettest June in seven decades.

FOCUS ON ECUADOR

a Special Report in the International Herald Tribune

Wednesday, July 16



BRIT Loyalty Rule Upheld

Kennedy Camp Loses Bid To Let Delegates Switch

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI) — The rules committee of the Kennedy camp yesterday rejected a bid to let delegates switch candidates at the convention. The committee, which is made up of members of the Kennedy camp, voted 12-10 to uphold the loyalty rule. The rule requires delegates to remain loyal to the candidate they were pledged to support when they were elected to the convention. The committee's decision was a blow to the Kennedy camp, which had hoped to win the support of delegates who were pledged to other candidates. The committee's decision was also a blow to the Kennedy camp's efforts to win the support of delegates who were pledged to other candidates. The committee's decision was also a blow to the Kennedy camp's efforts to win the support of delegates who were pledged to other candidates.

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Departing Official Assails Republicans on ERA Move

By Paul Houston

DETROIT, July 9 (AP) — Mary Crisp, a former U.S. Republican National Committee member, made an emotional attack today on the positions taken by Republican platform writers on the Equal Rights Amendment and abortion. "I am afraid. We are suffering from a serious internal sickness," Ms. Crisp told the committee as it met in the midst of pre-convention activity. "I am deeply disturbed by yesterday's action in the platform committee."

Nevada's Laxalt Said to Top Reagan Running Mate List

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, July 9 (LAT) — Nevada Gov. Len Laxalt is being considered by Sen. Edward Kennedy as a possible running mate for Ronald Reagan, according to a source familiar with the matter. The source said that Sen. Kennedy, who is a member of the Reagan campaign, has been talking to Laxalt about the possibility of running with him. Laxalt, who is a Republican, has been a vocal supporter of Reagan's campaign. He has also been a vocal supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Republicans Lash Back at Democrats

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI) — The Republican Party today launched a new round of attacks on the Democratic Party. The party's new platform, which was adopted at a convention in Detroit, called for a "new direction" for the United States. The platform also called for a "new leadership" for the United States. The platform also called for a "new vision" for the United States. The platform also called for a "new spirit" for the United States.



SPECIAL DELIVERY — A Detroit resident adds his contribution to the growing heap of garbage on the lawn of the city's Department of Public Works. Detroit has opened its civic yards for refuse as talks are slated between garbage men — as well as bus drivers — and the city's negotiators, with the Republican National Convention scheduled to open next week.

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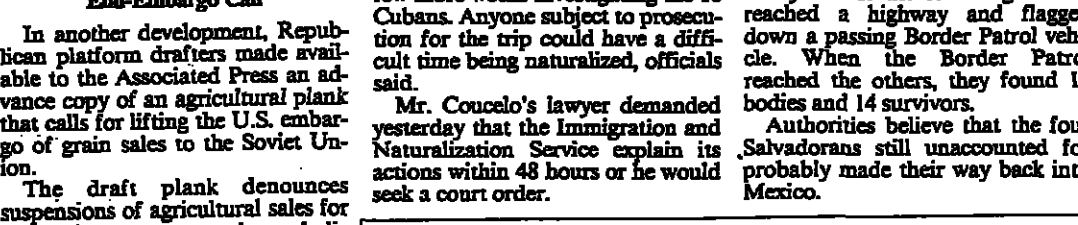
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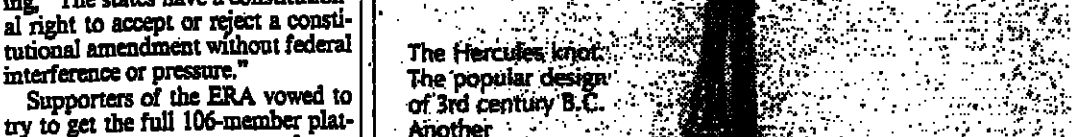


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Fugitive Since 1970 Blast

Wilkerson of Weathermen Gives Herself Up in N.Y.

By Lee A. Daniels

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) — Cathlyn Wilkerson, who had been sought by the police since 1970, when her father's Greenwich Village town house blew up during the production of dynamite bombs for the Weathermen, a radical underground group, surrendered yesterday. Miss Wilkerson, who had been active in the wave of student rebellion that swept through the United States in the latter part of the 1960s, walked into the office of District Attorney Robert Morgenthau at 9:30 a.m., accompanied by two lawyers. The former fugitive, now 35, was taken into custody by detectives from the arson and explosives squad for fingerprinting and arraignment later in the day on charges of possession of dynamite and criminally negligent homicide.

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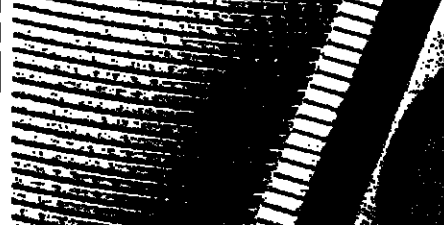
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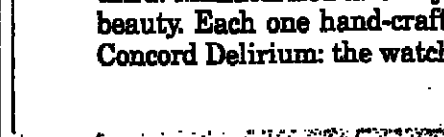


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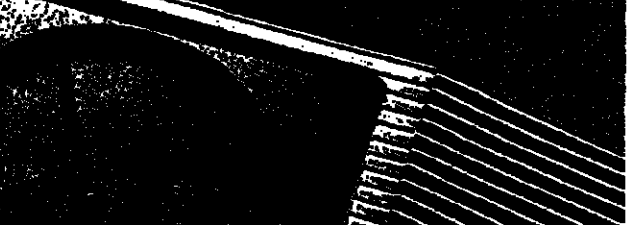
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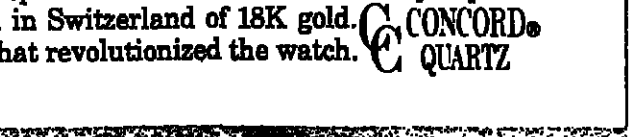


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Cathlyn Wilkerson

Sale of Drug Gear in U.S. Faces Crucial Court Test

By Marianne McGowan

CLEVELAND, July 9 (AP) — The people who sell "bongs" and "roach clips" and the people who are worried about easy drug use are moving into what may be a decisive battle in their long war. For several years, states and communities across the United States have been trying to outlaw so-called head shops, which specialize in drug paraphernalia. The results have been mixed. The industry is worth an estimated \$500 million to \$1 billion a year. It sells cigarette papers, cocaine spoons and hashish pipes as well as bongs — large pipes — and roach clips, which are used to hold the end of a dwindling marijuana cigarette.

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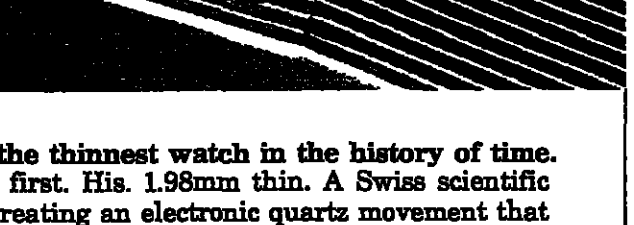
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Justice, Ayatollah Style

The harsh penalties being meted out in Iran for drug and sex offenses these days tell us a lot about the state of law and politics in that benighted land. Under the guidance of the guardian of the revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and through the agency of the cold-blooded hanging judge, Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali, a 7th-century notion of justice is being imposed on a population at least part of which is living in the 20th century. The Koran is the law and the mullahs are its interpreters. Thus, execution by stoning is once again practiced. "We approve of everything the Koran says," Khalkhali told a group of reporters while spooning ice cream into his mouth from a cardboard container. "What is the difference between killing people with stones and killing them with bullets? But throwing stones certainly teaches people a lesson."

Khalkhali modestly disowned responsibility for ordering the stoning last week of four persons for sexual offenses. But he was pleased to take credit for ordering the first public executions in Tehran in 15 years. Khalkhali ordered seven drug offenders shot on a city street. He complained, though, that "If we wanted to kill everybody who had five grams of heroin, we would have to kill 5,000 people, and that would be difficult."

In another example of the kind of attitude that governs the dispensing of Islamic justice, the director of Tehran's Center for the Abolition of Sin told Los Angeles Times correspondent Doyle McManus the following about punishing liquor dealers: "If he's young and just made a mistake, we try to talk him out of it. If he's a real crook, we beat the hell out of him."

In the last seven weeks, 294 persons have been executed in Iran, an average of six a day. Sex between consenting unmarried adults is punishable by 80 lashes. Live music is illegal and recorded music is about to be; so is mixed bathing, and men and women celebrating the same wedding must do so separately. The Islamic republic promised by Ayatollah Khomeini has arrived. Clerics dominated the parliament and the Revolutionary Council. They will choose a premier whose views of criminal justice will probably be close to those of Khalkhali. When that happens, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's role will be reduced to something less than its present insignificance. Women will be subjugated more abjectly than they are now, minorities will be virtually without rights and without protection, and all Iranians will be subject, as most are now, to any Islamic judge's possibly whimsical interpretation of the Koran.

The sinners who break these Islamic laws are commonly known to their judges as "corrupt of the earth." Since these men are now the powers that be in Iran, and since in the past their language has provided a reliable guide to their actions, it is worth noting that Westerners, especially Americans and Britons, are frequently identified as devils and the source of corruption. There is no reason to think that the principles that determine attitudes toward domestic criminals will differ greatly from those applied to relations with what are held to be international criminals. That should provide little solace for the West or the Soviet bloc.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

High Winds in the Indies

Say "West Indies" and Americans typically think of fun in the sun. Say "America" to the inhabitants of those tiny islands and they will say typically think of a not-so-jolly giant, colored dollar-bill green. They resent their dependence on Yankee tourism and trade, and see their various paradises as playgrounds surrounded by shuns. For a very good reason, the West Indies have now ceased to be simply travel news. Prepared or not, many of the islands have become independent and volatile new particles in the Caribbean.

In the colonial era, the internal politics of these highly diverse islands were usually dominated by traditional elites. With independence, the winds have shifted, bringing younger radicals to prominence, and in some cases to power. The political left came to power through elections in Jamaica and St. Lucia, and without elections in Dominica and Grenada. The flag is reddest in tiny Grenada (106,000 people on 133 square miles), the only American nation besides Cuba to support the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Fidel Castro is an open ally of the Grenada Marxists, bestowing economic and low-scale military aid on the island.

Indeed, one could see the Caribbean as a new cold war arena in which pro-American good guys are pitted against Marxist bad guys. But the islanders who show sympathy for Cuba are not irredeemable Soviet stooges, any more than those who favor the free market are just agents of the United States. The essential problem of all the islands transcends ideology; each, in differing degree, must seek economic salvation through some form of outside help. None can

deal with severe unemployment merely by raising a red flag.

The key to an effective United States policy is to pay more attention to what the islanders propose to do and less to what their politicians find it opportune to say. Jamaica, the largest and most important of the once British islands, is a case in point. Jamaica's economy is in wretched straits. Its growth rate has plummeted for six years and left the average Jamaican 25 percent poorer. The blame can be attributed to the soaring price of oil, on which Jamaica's bauxite industry relies, and to the embittered relations between Prime Minister Manley and the private sector. But it is also true that Washington prematurely put Manley on its enemies list in 1975, thus opening a path for Cuban suits in his essentially populist party.

If polls are any guide, Manley will be defeated in an approaching election by Edward Seaga, a free marketeer. A fair election is a legitimate United States concern. But it would be no favor to Seaga, or to Jamaica, to label him America's choice, with the implication that Washington has to underwrite whatever development scheme he may put forward.

Development plans in the islands have to be judged on the merits. A sound appraisal mechanism already exists in the new Caribbean unit of the World Bank. And the sources of funding ought to be found throughout the hemisphere. Venezuela's Congress is now considering a plan to recycle some oil profits in the form of loans to the impoverished islands. With such prudent displays of concern, the high winds in the Indies should cause no havoc.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Gold-Medal Surveillance

No one can say who will win the 100-meter dash or the pole vault event at the impaired Moscow Olympics, but there can be little doubt that in the security competition the KGB and the other Soviet police agencies will run away with the gold. With the intensity of training and discipline associated with Olympic athletes, the authorities have been preparing a sweep of their own. Their purpose is not merely to ensure the orderly running of the Games and to prevent incidents like the one that defiled the Munich Olympics. The Soviet government virtually monopolizes domestic violence, and although it freely sponsors terror abroad, it is unlikely to unleash, say, Palestinian terrorists on its own soil. Rather, the purpose of Soviet police preparation is to make sure that nothing goes wrong politically.

Here is the problem, from the Kremlin's viewpoint: To play host to the Olympics and to receive the attendant foreign visitors and world television exposure is a high privilege carrying a pleasing and useful measure of international respectability. These benefits are all the more appreciable since major nations and major athletes are boycotting to protest

Moscow's aggression in Afghanistan. But with the privilege comes the burden of admitting still-considerable numbers of foreigners, sports fans and journalists alike, who will rub up against the normally isolated Soviet public and provide the means by which Soviet citizens who are so inclined, and perhaps even some foreigners, will make unapproved political statements. So it is that the Soviet police have been removing would-be troublemakers from Moscow and fencing the city off, warning the public against normal friendly contacts with visitors ("ideological subversion"), flooding Moscow with tens of thousands of extra cops, and otherwise doubling the regime's already massively heavy guard on the Soviet people.

What self-respecting Soviet citizens think about their government's fresh vote of no-confidence in them is hard to say. It is plain, however, that the Soviet police are dishonoring the ideals of fellowship and dignity for which the Olympics are supposedly held. In place of friendship and openness, the Kremlin offers suspicion and surveillance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

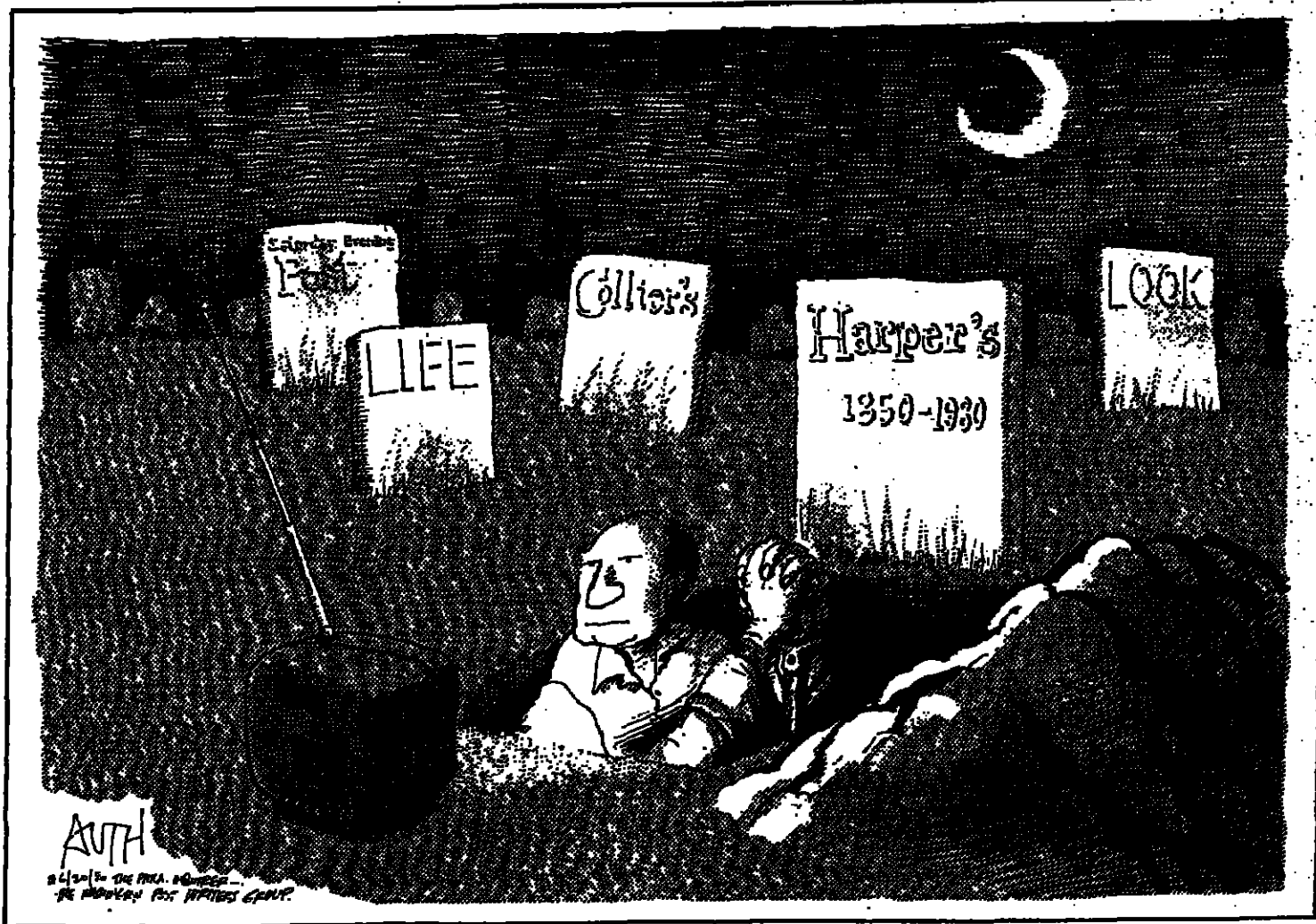
July 10, 1905

NEW YORK — Public confidence in the Agricultural Department in Washington has been rudely shaken by the report of the secretary, Mr. Wilson, touching on cotton statistics, which reveals an amazing scandal in official life. This report, published on Saturday, shows that there have been leakages in the government forecast of crop prospects, which enabled some people, who paid for information, to get rich quickly without risk, and it also explains the distrust openly evinced by the cotton men in the Agricultural Department's figures. A surprising set of figures, in contradiction to former estimates, led to a panic at the Cotton Exchange here last Monday.

Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1930

NEW YORK — There is a kick in coffee when the drinker sips it in the certain hope of getting a kick out of it. But if the sipper goes to his cup without enthusiasm and not expecting to get a kick, well, he gets what he deserves. This has been ascertained in a series of tests conducted in the United States, where prohibition has given them quite a flair for calculating the percentage of kick in liquids. Tests on 37 men and women students at Columbia University showed that the effects of coffee on the drinker were purely psychological. Those who enjoyed their coffee were refreshed and stimulated, while those who did not enjoy the drink were disturbed.



The MacBride Report, 4 Months Later

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — The MacBride Report to Unesco might have been, as designed, a valuable tool for cultivating understanding among nations. It had some of its backers not attempted to beat their plowshare into a sword.

The report was based on two years of deliberation and argument by 16 "wise men" of varying viewpoints — journalists, officials and ideologues, or mixtures of the three. They focused on imbalances in the flow of information between the developed and developing worlds but looked at all aspects of communications.

A bureaucratic apparatus produced the result: an unreadable document of impractical solutions, with several hidden cutting edges, which is likely to be considered at the Unesco General Conference this fall in Belgrade.

When Sean MacBride, the Irish statesman, presented the report to Unesco Director General Amadou Mahtar Mbow in February, both men agreed that the 232 pages of observations and proposals be discussed, widely and frankly.

Response, if not widespread, was frank. Distressing, however, those who criticize the report — no small number — have been attacked by its sponsors in ways one would not expect from men who espouse freedom of expression.

Recently, for example, a man named Jan Breman wrote in the Council of Europe's magazine, *Forum*: "... the result of [the commission's] work is a study in escapism if not hypocrisy." The magazine noted, "This article expresses the personal views of the author," who happens to be the Dutch ambassador to the Council of Europe.

Mr. MacBride retorted with an open letter which said: "I hope that before forming any judgment, those interested, particularly Ambassador Breman's superiors, will read the full text of the recommendations."

Shortly afterward, Jan Pronk, a member of the commission who is also a Socialist member of the Dutch Parliament, officially asked his Foreign Ministry if the government agrees with Breman's assessment, implying the article was a statement of policy.

The official questions still await reply. But the Foreign Ministry spokesman, in a telephone interview, was clear: As in most democratic countries, Dutch ambassadors are entitled to express private views — as citizens with the same rights as others — provided the views are identified as such. Also, he said, Breman had taken the precaution of clearing his article with the superiors Mr. MacBride mentioned.

Mr. MacBride, in his defense, quoted passages which contradict other passages to which Mr. Breman had objected. In fact, he was demonstrating the point made by critics: The report can be read in any way the reader wishes.

While Mr. MacBride notes that it denounces censorship and supports

access to opposition sources, critics point out that it encourages government regulation of journalists and news organizations.

Because of the differing politics of the commission members, and the necessary semantical hoop tricks, even some of the basic evidence and assumptions are suspect. This is regrettable, since some commissioners struggled tirelessly to produce findings which might be helpful. But it is reality.

Impasse

The result is that the report institutionalizes the rhetoric and the misconceptions which, in turn, institutionalize the impasse. Few reasonable people deny that serious imbalances exist in the way we exchange information. The system is flawed, and all of us involved in it can take part in making it better. Facts need to be found. But disguising press control as fact-finding is hardly the way to approach the problem.

The report has been assailed by the International Press Institute, the American Newspaper Publishers Association and professional bodies in a number of countries. Whatever its strong points, it hardly represents a consensus view.

World information imbalances will not be righted by internationally devised controls. Political gulfs will not be narrowed by clever wording.

As the Unesco Belgrade conference approaches, it would be wise to put aside the MacBride report as, in Mr. Breman's words, "a cocktail of platitudes and generalities, a blend of elements from ideologies which are by nature immiscible."

Few Unesco envoys or officials have managed to wade through the whole report, in any case. Why not just file it in the bulging archives of international bureaucracy and address the real problems?

For those who want to improve the world information order and restore skewed balances, there is constructive work to be done. For example:

Suggestions

• Officials can find ways to lower the communications tolls which, far more than news agency monopolies, stifle the Third World editors who want their voices heard outside their own borders. International monopolies — real ones — often make the most desirable news exchanges impossibly expensive.

• Governments can agree on means of granting visas more readily to journalists seeking to report news in person. This works both ways: It is hard for Third World reporters to get into some Western countries, and it is harder still for Western reporters to get into many Third World countries.

• News executives in developed

countries can share their equipment and technology in a coordinated way, helped by official programs. Electronic newspapering has produced a valuable scrap heap of presses and equipment which, not long ago, were the latest available. These are not the hand-me-down tokens which some officials scorn; they are what news agencies, newspapers and broadcasters need most in a number of countries.

• If the goal is mutual understanding, this can only be achieved through individuals. A number of possibilities arise: Retired or seconded Western news executives can help advise new national news agencies; desk editors can visit areas of the world about which they know nothing; newspapers and agencies can make room for exchange journalists to work for fixed periods; training programs can be expanded.

This is a brief sample of dozens of constructive ideas which are already old standbys for those who follow this arcane but vitally important subject. At conference after conference, in paper after paper, they are rehearsed in fresh terms.

They are good suggestions, and they are needed to address serious shortcomings in the flow of information among nations. But they will not be acted upon while the real issues are clouded by men who preach free expression and then seek to stifle those who practice it.

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A Commissioner's View:

By Mochtar Lubis

The writer, an Indonesian journalist, was a member of the MacBride Commission which reported on communications for Unesco. He wrote this assessment for the *International Herald Tribune*.

JAKARTA — Debate on the new world information order has gone on too long and, on many occasions, partisans in both camps have also become emotional. The real issues have become clouded. And the MacBride Report to Unesco has had a mixed reception, from outright enthusiastic acceptance to total rejection.

The composition of the commission ensured from the beginning that no consensus could be reached on issues of press freedom, freedom of information, freedom of communication, and related problems. Not only did opposition come from the Soviet Union, but also from some members (government representatives) from Third World countries.

I approached the work from my point of view as a citizen from the Third World, where in many countries today freedom of communication is either severely curtailed or does not exist at all.

From the beginning, I insisted

that the Third World countries could have the moral right to demand a new world information order only after they established and guaranteed freedom of communication in their own societies.

The basic elements of the debate are already obvious, such as the overwhelming domination by the big international agencies in the information and communication field. They control not only the infrastructure but also the content. Under this system, reported facts may be neutral by themselves, but the presentation of facts is always biased — perhaps most of the time unconsciously — by the reporter's cultural, social and political values, and many times also by his perception of national interests.

Opposed Ideals

To illustrate the gap in concepts: In the West the ideal is horizontal, permeating society from all directions; in most Third World countries, the power elite prefers a vertical system, from above downward, and over those who dare to talk back, criticize or present a fact different from the official version.

During the Unesco commission's deliberations, I got the definite impression that some of the spokesmen from Third World countries demand a new world information order with the main purpose of being able to prevent what they consider "negative reporting" around the world about their undemocratic governments.

They are not really interested in the free and balanced flow of news and information within their own societies. What they really want is access to the international information and communication network (which they can control) to feed the world with what they term "positive news and information."

The report reflects the contradictions already inherent in the communication situation at national

and international levels, just as the past two years' debates reflected the same contradictions and controversies. I am sure all members of the commission feel unhappy with the end result considered from the perspective of each one's convictions.

But if one wants to find something positive about the report, then it must be its almost exhaustive identification of problems in our communication system today, at international and national levels. One may disagree with its recommendations (a number of the commission's members, including myself, noted their disagreement with some passages), but it is obvious that one would not expect solutions from the commission, or Unesco, or the United Nations itself.

Many other factors bear on world communication problems. Until countries of the world resolve economic, political and strategic disagreements, efforts to achieve a new world information order are likely to be in vain.

With this in mind, we can put the commission's report in a clearer perspective. The demand for a new world information order, as the demand for a new world economic order, is but a part of today's effort of mankind to win a struggle with itself to grow closer together on the basis of more equality and more mutual accessibility.

I see that this is the basic thrust, when you strip away all the rhetoric and agitation from both the West and the Third World. In ecology, the idea that we are in a single unit has gained much ground. We can only hope the same awareness and understanding can be gained eventually about communications.

National and international communications should be free from tampering by all kinds of power, political or economic. And all citizens of the world should have free access to all kinds of information and opinion.

Economy Requires Balance

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — The one thing everybody agrees on here is the economy is going to get a deal worse before there's a hope of getting any better.

Hamburger in a good restaurant costs \$15, and inflation is still percent. Unemployment is a postwar record of 1.66 million, which, at 7 percent, is less than of the United States, but it is more rapidly in Britain and like reach 2 million fairly soon.

Actual output is dropping by 4 to 4.5 percent this year. Bankruptcies, mostly in small and medium businesses, have tripled in the last 12 months over the first quarter.

All this is a deliberate dog horse medicine, applied by P.M. Minister Thatcher's government. Chicago economist Milton Friedman's theory of relying on market supply to correct economic ills.

Britain has been pushed to tremble. The attempt now "squeeze out inflation," in Thatcher's words, and to force basic changes in the pattern of manufacture is putting the country through a painful wringer. It is early to say whether or not it works, but some lessons about tighter economic doctoring are evident for Americans.

They have to do with the relationship between politics and economics.

Politics

For one thing, Mrs. Thatcher's relentless cure because counts on four more years before an election. And the British parliamentary system enforces party discipline that is unimpaired in Congress, despite the stress of "wets." Tories she cuts too silly to soldier through rough treatment without crying.

For another, the gravity of aimless arose from letting things much too far in previous years, building big automatic spending increases into the budget, and clamping wage controls that created explosive pressures when inevitably had to be relaxed.

There already had been a drastic swings between stop and go. The last time, in 1974, as, of deficit budgets has brought, as a reaction, revival of the not that market forces should be untamed.

The fallacy of Keynes, whose lie in pump-priming showed way out of the Great Depression the '30s, wasn't his theory of compensating for economic cycles to duce their impact, however. It is his lack of political foresight, not alizing how much harder it is raise than to cut taxes, to limit to increase spending. He presided a pendulum going both ways, vested interests of both labor and business violated the laws of physics and kept the pendulum stuck one side.

But those laws are reassert themselves here with a vengeance.

There is serious doubt whether British industry can emerge from current "crash" with enough strength to resume healthy productivity. The necessary investment isn't forthcoming on sheer trust after recession the market is bound to pick up, and no one knows where the government will decide the been economic medicine. Only the companies and the banks are trying money now, one big business said. Excess funds that tend to go into speculation, drive up real estate and further depleting construction.

Middle Classes

Not only the poor and the exposed are paying for the squeeze. The middle classes, who were main losers before, are still dipping down. A coal mine main reported that "we advert for electricians and we're getting electronics engineers" among hordes of applicants for limited jobs. The danger is that there won't be a way to turn things around when the situation becomes humdrum politically tolerable, except it too far again and thereby rekindling inflation.

Modern economics requires constant and delicate balance recklessly neglected in the United States when the Johnson administration tried to pay for the Vietnam without tightening the belt. Horse medicine, which may not save the patient, is the rible price for electoral economy about how much, or little, growth there should be for the economy.

There is still no easy, and way to maintain prosperity, and British experience is a warning about how hard it can get. Panaceas are sought. Avoiding most terrible cures takes a complex mix of restraint and initiative, and compassion, regardless of political calendar.

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EC Budget approved in parliament

By Henry H. Gutrich

STRASBOURG, France, July 9 (UPI) — The European Parliament approved the 1980 budget today, rejecting a last-minute veto attempt by a group of dissident members.

The vote of 222 to 140, with 112 abstentions, was a surprise, given the fact that the budget had been approved by the Council of Ministers in December.

The budget, which is the first to be approved by the Parliament, provides for a 3.5 percent increase in the 1980 budget, from 1979 levels.

The budget is divided into three main sections: the general budget, the budget for the European Development Fund, and the budget for the European Investment Bank.

The general budget is the largest, and it is the one that is most closely watched by the public. It provides for a 3.5 percent increase in the 1980 budget, from 1979 levels.

The budget for the European Development Fund is used to help poorer countries in the Community. It provides for a 3.5 percent increase in the 1980 budget, from 1979 levels.

The budget for the European Investment Bank is used to finance infrastructure projects. It provides for a 3.5 percent increase in the 1980 budget, from 1979 levels.

The budget is the first to be approved by the Parliament, and it is a significant step in the process of creating a single European currency.

The budget is also a reflection of the political climate in the Community. It shows that the majority of members support a more active role for the Community in economic and social matters.

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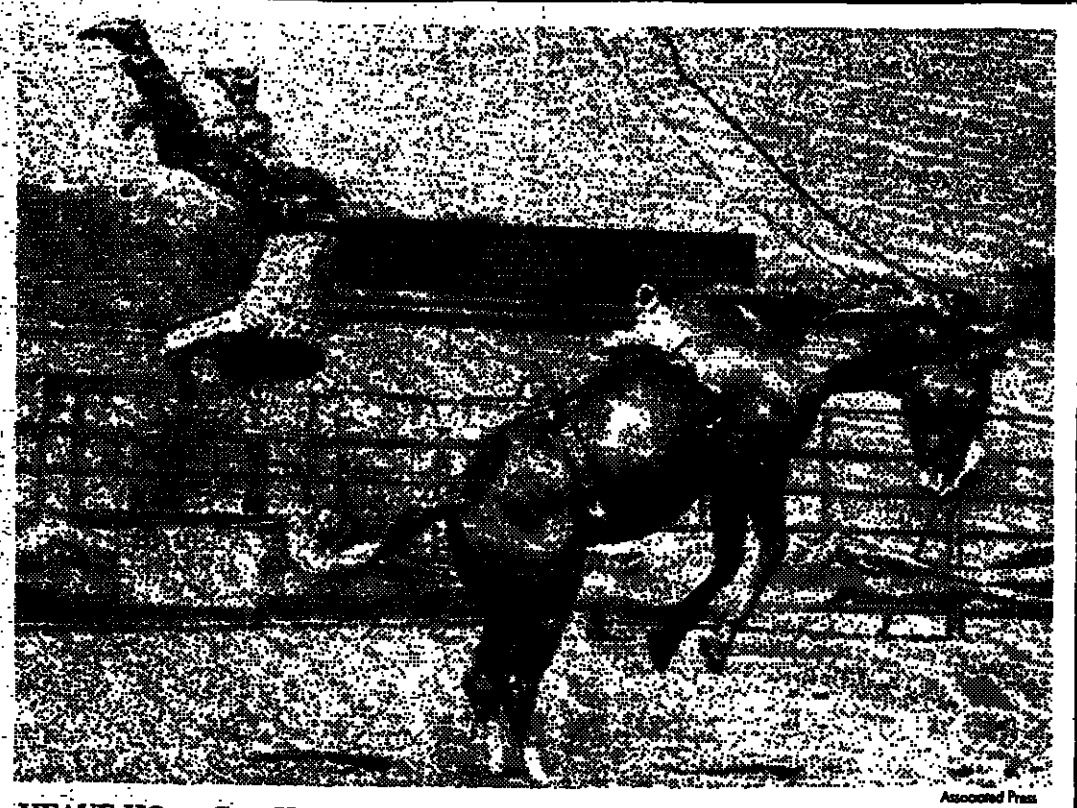
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HEAVE-HO — Gary Hemsted of Anderson, Calif., gets the old heave-ho during a bareback bronc-riding event at the Frontier Days rodeo in Prescott, Ariz. Defying the advertisement in the background, Mr. Hemsted picked himself up and followed the adage about trying again.

Dutch Millionaire Menten Gets 10 Years for War Crimes

ROTTERDAM, July 9 (AP) — Dutch millionaire art collector Pieter Menten, 81, was sentenced to 10 years in jail and fined \$50,000 by a war crimes court today for his part in war crimes committed in Poland in 1941.

A court spokesman said the court had not proven that Menten had personally shot any of the victims at an execution site in the former Polish village of Podhorze, now part of the Soviet Ukraine, but that it was convinced that Menten had "acted in unison with others."

"We do not consider it important whether Mr. Menten actually did the killing personally," the court spokesman said.

Menten was not in court to hear the verdict. His court-appointed lawyer told the court he was not present because of ill health.

Justice ministry officials said later that Menten collapsed at his home soon after the sentence was announced and was taken to a nearby hospital. They said they were waiting for medical advice before transferring Menten to prison.

France Convicts Procurers After Prostitutes Testify

PARIS, July 9 (UPI) — In a landmark decision, a French court yesterday handed out maximum sentences to 12 pimping procurers charged with forcing women into prostitution and forcing them to have intercourse with up to 60 men a day.

The court, which was the first in memory that French procurers have testified against their procurers. During the five-day trial, the procurers testified that they had forced women into prostitution and forced them to have intercourse with up to 60 men a day.

The court sentenced the 12 men to prison sentences ranging from a suspended 18-month term to 10 years, all of which were the maximum possible for each individual defendant. The court also ordered the pimps to make financial restitution totaling \$187,500 to the five prostitutes.

France Must Pay In Air Collision

NANTES, France, July 9 (AP) — An administrative tribunal found yesterday that the French government is 85 percent responsible for the collision of two Spanish aircraft near Nantes in 1973, in which 68 persons died.

The collision between a chartered Spantax jet and an Iberia Air Lines DC-9 occurred during a air-traffic controllers strike, when military controllers were directing all traffic over France.

The Iberia airliner crashed, killing all aboard. The other plane landed safely despite severe wing damage. The tribunal ordered the government to pay \$2.25 million in provisional damages.

Cores Seized in Zanzibar After Reported Coup Bid

AR-RUS SALAAM, Tanzania, July 9 (AP) — Scores of civilians were arrested and the Tanzanian military has been put on partial alert after a reported coup attempt in the island of Zanzibar.

The arrested are said to oppose the government and its efforts to strengthen the political union between Zanzibar and the Tanganyika mainland.

The government sources indicated that the coup attempt was planned for about two weeks ago and that the army brigade was ordered to arrest the conspirators.

Lot Suspended for U.S. Mix-Up

TAMPA, July 9 (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration today suspended the license of Delta Air Lines pilot who landed a MacDill Air Force Base jet after he was cleared to land at Tampa, Fla., airport.

The FAA regional office in Atlanta said Capt. Willie McWilliams was given a 30-day suspension for less flying. His co-pilot, Myron Wakis, was given a 15-day suspension.

McWilliams was at the controls of Delta flight 604 from Atlanta on June 20 when he was cleared to land at Tampa. Instead, he landed at MacDill, eight miles south of the Tampa airport. Delta blamed the mix-up on poor visibility.

Theater London 'Sweeney Todd' Betters Broadway Version

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, July 9 (IHT) — Few shows in recent years have divided the London theatrical press quite so dramatically as "Sweeney Todd," which has just reached here after 18 months, eight Tony awards and a sizable financial loss on Broadway.

Seeing Stephen Sondheim's saga of the demon barber there a year or so ago it seemed the most important musical of the 1970s. Seeing the show a second time, in Hal Prince's new production at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, for which it has been both cut and (if you'll forgive the term in this context) sharpened, I am prepared to revise that judgment. "Sweeney Todd" is also, whatever my more myopic and hesitant colleagues along Fleet Street would have you believe, the most exciting and innovative attempt to drag the stage musical into the second half of the 20th century since "West Side Story," which was also a part-Sondheim show and also opened to a shamefully unenthusiastic British press.

It will doubtless be argued, indeed is already being argued, that "Sweeney" has lost money on Broadway and can never be regarded as a great or classic show because it breaks all the old laws of the musical theater. I cannot view the musical theater in that way. I see it as a great and classic show because it breaks all the old laws of the musical theater. I see it as a great and classic show because it breaks all the old laws of the musical theater.

Vienna: A 1919 Hit Becomes 1980 Hit

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA (IHT) — For the Vienna Festival this summer the Volksoper took from its bulging files a 1919 hit, "Der Unmensch" (The Brute), a comedy by Hermann Bahr. It is now a 1980 hit.

Fritz Zecha has staged it with commendable precision, recapturing its period and atmosphere and smoothly rephrasing its subtle tone and wry nuances. It has emerged as the theatrical piece of resistance of the season and its immense popularity made imperative its transfer to the Theater an der Wien for an extended run.

Its appeal is not to nostalgia. It is simply an extremely adroit and funny comedy. In a sense it is "The Cherry Orchard" theme revised by a coolly objective and malicious Viennese caricaturist. In Broadway parlance it is a "laugh show," but a laugh show of Continental sophistication. It has moments of broad farce, but these and the rest of it are from the hand of a refined artist.

The scene is an ancestral chateau, the property of an aristocratic family impoverished by Austria's 1918 defeat and the fall of the empire. They must find clients to whom they can let the chateau and a prospective aristocrat audience. He is a war profiteer of the younger generation, full of overbearing idealism, awkward apologies and embarrassing good will. He has a wife eager to reveal in luxury. His very presence in the castle is a joke, but such were the contrasts in the postwar era.

Diplomacy The Honorary Consuls

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON (IHT) — In Kansas City, Mo., Keith Wilson is a consul for the People's Republic of Benin. In Baltimore, Rene Licona represents the interests of Guatemala. In Houston, Joanne Herring is a consul for Pakistan and Morocco.

Called honorary consuls, they are part of a worldwide network of consular representatives who are generally citizens of the countries where they live rather than of the countries they represent, since few nations can afford to have career officers everywhere their interests are involved. Honorary consuls receive little if any pay, yet they often do as much if not more than career consuls.

Since World War II, the number of U.S. citizens who serve foreign nations has risen to about 1,150. Approximately 800 honorary consuls have been appointed in the last 10 years, the majority within the last five years.

Embassies generally lack the personnel to handle much more than basic chores. Even countries with large staffs, such as France, use honorary consuls. France, with 62 honorary consuls throughout the United States, ranks behind the Dominican Republic with 81 and Costa Rica with 64.

Some countries maintain fairly large career consular staffs and have yet to appoint honorary consuls. On the other hand, some countries' entire consular staffs, excluding embassy employees, are honorary. Iceland, for example, has 21 honorary consuls.

"It works very well for us," said Ambassador Hans Andersen. "They care for Iceland's interests, especially relating to business and trade, and assist Iceland in their communities."

Community Influence Counts

Most of Iceland's honorary consuls have Icelandic backgrounds, but it's not a requirement. Ethnic origins spurn many to accept honorary consularships, but influence in their communities is more important. Many honorary consuls are international executives, lawyers and bankers.

"Our government is likely to appoint someone who is of some prominence in his community, who has a good reputation and who has close ties of one kind or another with our country," explained Arturo Calvente Jr., cultural affairs secretary for the Dominican Republic.

While honorary consuls for the Dominican Republic perform more ceremonial than official tasks, others require more concrete services.

One such is Rene Licona, who has represented Guatemala from his home in Baltimore for 12 years. "I handle customs regulations for Guatemalan nationals coming here and shipping regulations for those involved in trade," he said. "I prepare documents and invoices for merchants and handle some financial and banking matters for traders. I also help issue visas and promote tourism to Guatemala."

In addition, he keeps the government informed of trade opportunities and promotes U.S. trade with Guatemala. He also performs educational tasks by giving "talks at various schools and colleges about Guatemala — not formal, political talks, but more informal, informative lectures."

He pointed out that about 75 percent of Guatemala's honorary consuls do the same things as career consuls. Many become honorary consuls because they don't want to give up their permanent residence or citizenship, which career consuls must do.

Myles Ambrose, a Washington, D.C., attorney who has been honorary consul for Monaco for five years, said that although his consular work is informal he helps out in any way he can. "I aid tourism and assist in promotional activities, such as a movie or diplomatic affair." He also handles legal problems and helps in diplomatic negotiations.

No Diplomatic Immunity

Although accredited with the State Department, most honorary consuls have little if any contact with the department. The protocol division approves almost all recommendations submitted by each country. Recommended individuals must fill out a biographical form from which the department checks out basic credentials. "It takes about one week for approval," said a protocol spokeswoman. "The only stipulation is that the citizen cannot hold a federal, state or local government position."

Most honorary consuls receive very few diplomatic privileges, although some may receive diplomatic immunity plates. None are accorded diplomatic immunity, according to the State Department.

Yet, the invitation to diplomatic receptions or state dinners is privilege enough for many. When King Hassan II of Morocco visited the United States, Joanne Herring was invited to the state dinner at the White House.

Other prominent honorary consuls include Maurice Tempelman, an international financier who represents Zaire in New York; Winthrop Paul Rockefeller, who represents France in Arkansas; John Portman Jr., a hotel architect who represents Denmark in northern Georgia, and John Leslie, former Bache Group chairman, who represents Austria in New York.

Willard Snyder, West Germany's honorary consul in Kansas City, Kan., since 1972, and a bank officer, looks after that country's interests in Kansas and parts of Missouri. "Germany has a lot of business investments in the area, and I organize visits for German leaders and business officials. I also help German nationals obtain visas and travel documents, and look after legal and financial problems for them," he said.

Another active honorary consul in the Kansas City area is Keith Wilson, who represents Benin. An attorney, Wilson said he "had a long acquaintance with the country and worked with them on two or three projects. I met two representatives from Benin who came here on an agricultural tour, and we discussed the possibility of an honorary consularship. When they returned home, they processed the recommendation," and since 1978 he has been an honorary consul.

Wilson has visited the small West African nation a few times and he arranges business deals and handles agricultural developments. He feels that "honorary consuls are a real resource for our foreign affairs, but the State Department makes little if any attempt to use this resource."

Wilson would like to see the State Department keep track of the activities of honorary consuls. In the meantime, "It's a great opportunity and I enjoy it very much."

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NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE "Allez Lido"

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20 h 30 DINER DANSANT
1/2 Champ. dîner sugg. revue
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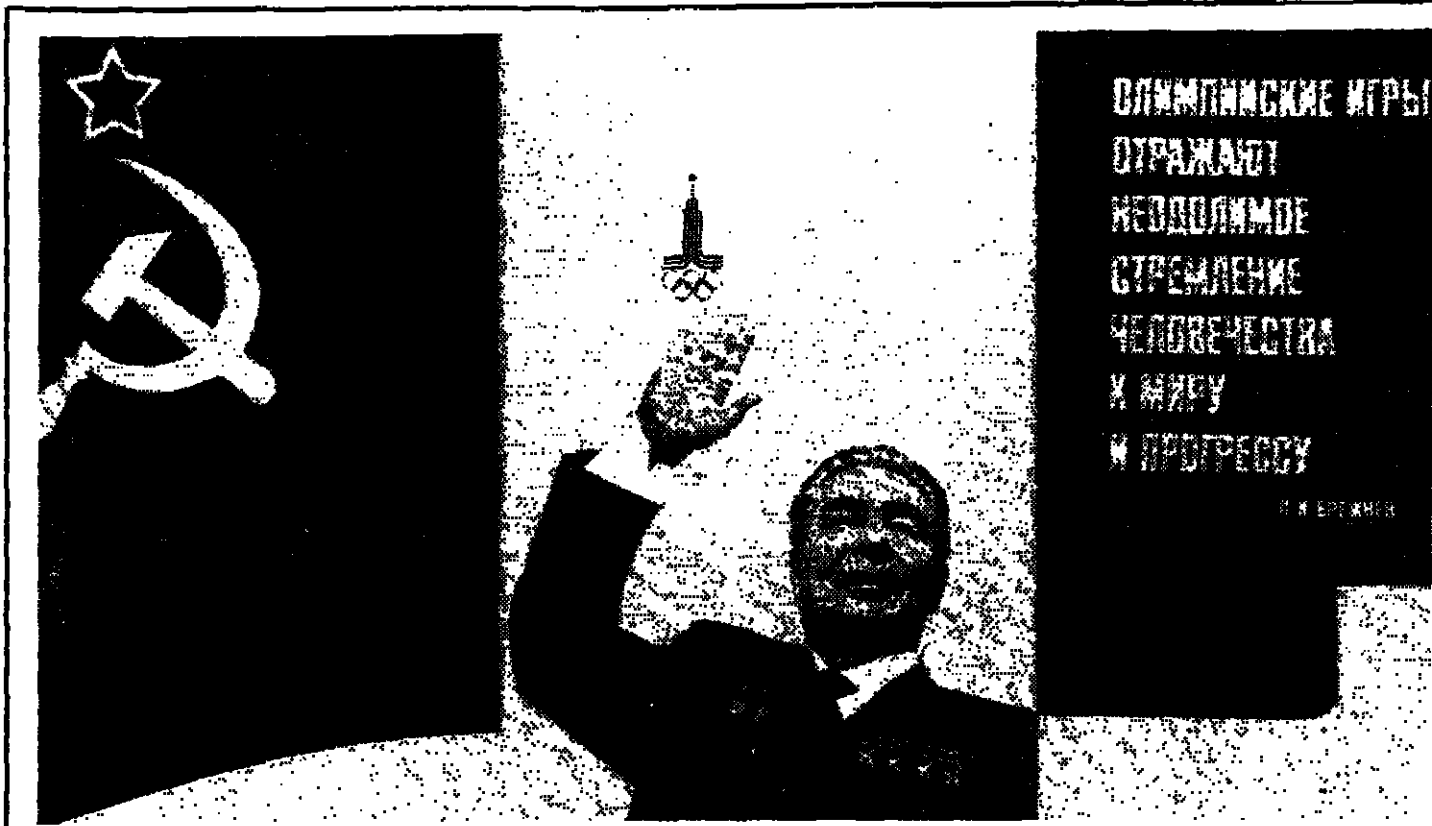
22 h 30/0 h 30 LA REVUE
170 F

20 h DINER CHAMP REVUE
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22 h CHAMP REVUE
0 h 2^e SPECTACLE
170 F

NORMANDIE 116^e CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
563.11.61 et agences

PLACE BLANCHE
606.00.19 / 78.02 et agences



IRRESISTIBLE — This poster, published in the magazine Soviet Sports, is one of the winning entries of the international Soviet Olympic poster contest. It was among the more than 5,000 posters displayed at an exhibition held recently in Kabul, Afghanistan and called Moscow-Olympics. The text, a

quotation from a speech by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who is pictured here between red flags raising his arm in a welcoming gesture, reads: "The Olympic Games, a symbol of the irresistible march of man toward peace and progress." The Olympic Games will open in Moscow on July 19.

Vesuvius Avalanche 'Came Crashing Down Fast'

1,900 Years Later, Archaeologist 'Dooms' Herculaneum Residents to Muddy Death

By Henry Tanner

HERCULANEUM, Italy (NYT) — An archaeological discovery appears likely to change historians' long-established view of the last days of Herculaneum.

It had been thought that its inhabitants, unlike those of neighboring Pompeii, had time to flee before the city was buried under a 30-yard-deep avalanche of volcanic mud when Vesuvius erupted on Aug. 24, A.D. 79.

Now Prof. Giuseppe Maggi, the archaeologist in charge of the Vesuvius area, believes he has evidence that the mud wall descended on the city much faster than had been believed and that many if not all the 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants died.

Recently his workmen discovered three skeletons near each other just outside the ancient city, between its southern wall and the sea. A fourth skeleton had been found near the same spot earlier.

The conventional belief — that most of the inhabitants were able to save themselves — was based on the fact that only about 15 skeletons had been found since archaeologists began digging in Herculaneum 150 years ago. These skeletons were inside buildings in the upper town, away from the sea, and it was thought that they were the old and the ailing who could not join the rest in fleeing.

No Escape

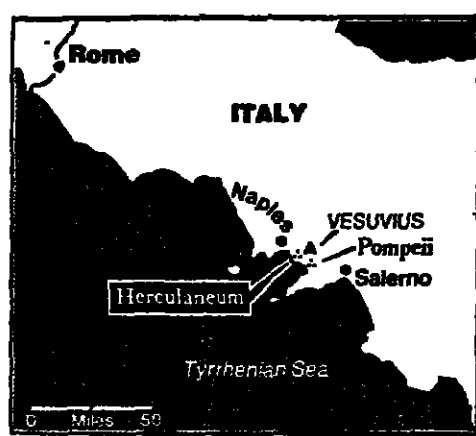
Prof. Maggi said: "That mud wall came crashing down fast, and the people trying to flee were caught between it and a tidal wave of tremendous force that had been caused by a sequence of events. There was no escape out to sea."

Prof. Maggi wants to continue excavations to the south of the old city. He predicts that many more skeletons will be found on the narrow strip between the city walls and the sea.

His latest excavations also produced evidence that Herculaneum had a port of its own right beneath its walls, instead of being landlocked, as was generally believed. Today the sea is about a quarter of a mile away. Prof. Maggi's workmen found sand, like the sand of the Mediterranean beaches, beneath the solidified volcanic mud where the skeletons were.

They also found a ramp that Prof. Maggi believes was a landing platform for ships and two more ramps that lead from the landing area to two gates in the city wall. Storehouses of the type used in other ports of that era, including nearby Naples, were also excavated.

Until now it was believed that Herculaneum had almost no commercial contacts with the outside world and that its inhabitants lived in relative seclusion as artisans, fishermen and rich patricians.



Herculaneum was a small, wealthy town, with 5,000 inhabitants at most, compared with the 25,000 of Pompeii, which was a few miles to the southeast and higher on the slope of Vesuvius. Pompeii was a well-known city in Roman times but Herculaneum was not.

Herculaneum, like Pompeii, suffered heavily in an earthquake in A.D. 62 and was then restored. The eruption that destroyed it occurred 17 years later.

While Pompeii was destroyed by volcanic ash and fragments of pumice stone, Herculaneum

was buried by volcanic mud, which later solidified into a compact shell of rocklike substance. Though this made it difficult for archaeologists to restore frescoes and other works of art, it preserved such items as eggs, bread and grain because they were hermetically sealed in the mud.

Wood was also kept intact, and wooden doors on their bronze hinges can still be seen as they were then.

Riches Protected

Archaeologists say the solidified volcanic mud protected much of Herculaneum against the officials of the Bourbon kingdom in the 18th and 19th century. They dug into the ruins and carried away many treasures but had to leave others because they found it impossible to penetrate far into the rocklike substance.

The discovery of the four skeletons that may change historians' view of Herculaneum was a stroke of luck. The deep trench that was dug in that precise spot was meant for the installation of pumps to drain groundwater that had filled elaborate thermal baths nearby.

These baths, called the suburban baths because they were outside the city, had a feature that Prof. Maggi and his colleagues think was unique in Roman times. A fire was kept burning beneath the largest of the bathing basins, and the bathers lying in the hot water must have looked as if they were being boiled in a kettle.

Sex Integration Sails Choppy Seas

By Robert Lindsey

SAN DIEGO (NYT) — The U.S. Navy's 19-month-old program of assigning women to American military ships, although generally considered a success, is troubled by a shortage of volunteers and other problems, ranging from hostility from some sailors' wives to instances of lesbian activity on some ships.

The Navy has instituted discharge proceedings against eight of the 61 women assigned to one California-based missile test ship, the Norton Sound, alleging that they are homosexuals. Several weeks ago it discharged five of the 58 women assigned to the Point Loma, a tender for submarine rescue vehicles, on the same ground. A shortage of volunteers has caused the Navy to send recruits to sea, some as young as 17 years old, and some young women have complained of being molested by homosexual women as well as by male sailors.

Despite the problems, Navy officials say that, overall, the program of assigning women to

work alongside men aboard ships is a success. They say they are pressing ahead to place more women on sea duty, largely because of a shortage of male recruits.

"This program is motivated not so much by equal opportunity or to blaze any new social trails," said Capt. James Kelly, who helped plan it, as "by a scarcity of skilled manpower."

Because of reduced enlistments by men, which the Navy attributes largely to the nation's low birth rate since 1961, the service says that it intends to increase its complement of uniformed female personnel to 51,300 from 31,800 over the next five years.

Currently, 533 enlisted women and 94 commissioned women are assigned to 24 ships. Under federal law, women cannot serve in combat, forcing the Navy to assign women only to vessels whose primary function is noncombatant, such as tenders and supply ships.

At the program's outset in 1978, the Navy said that it wanted to fill the assignments with

volunteers. Capt. Kelly said that although enough officers had volunteered for sea duty, "there's been a paucity of enlisted women volunteers," and as a result women sailors are being ordered to take shipboard assignments.

The Navy had hoped to have 5,300 women assigned to 49 noncombatant ships by 1983, but that number appears unlikely. Moreover, the popularity of sea duty among more experienced women sailors is expected to add to the delay. Since early last year, all female recruits have had to agree to serve at sea if assigned to do so but women previously in the service are not bound by this agreement.

Most of the male and female officers and enlisted personnel interviewed agreed that the physical problems of sexually integrating ships have been resolved without great difficulty. Separate living and sanitary facilities have been created for women.

For the most part, the Navy personnel say, other aspects of the program have also worked well: Women are handling many clerical positions and other jobs formerly held by men, and standing watches along with their counterparts; and, they say, most men and women seem to get along well on a day-to-day basis, although ships' commanders are having to cope with a dimension of sexual tension that is new to them.

Naval regulations prohibit heterosexual as well as homosexual activity aboard ship. Most officers said they were convinced that crew members on sexually integrated ships did not violate this rule.

"There's really no place to hide; a ship is a very public place," Capt. Kelly said. But other sources on the ships disagreed, saying that sexual relations between men and women were not uncommon on the craft.

Officers' staterooms, machine shops, lifeboats and galley areas have all been used as trysting areas, a male on one ship with a sexually integrated crew said.

The possibility of shipboard romances flowering on the high seas has also occurred to the wives of many sailors. Some wives have sought transfers for their husbands to all-male crews, but the Navy refuses such requests. Instead, it has held special briefings for wives intended to assure them that they should not worry.

Although the women-at-sea program has created a new problem for the Navy — shipboard homosexual relations between women — the Navy has long had to deal with homosexuality at sea involving men as well as homosexuality involving women on shore duty. In the 1979 fiscal year, 778 males and 76 females were discharged for homosexuality.

Capt. Robert O'Malia, commanding officer of the Samuel Compers and a 31-year Navy man, commented on heterosexual contact: "We've had quite a few romances," he said, and as long as "there's no public display of affection" the Navy does not object. He said, however, that if he found a man and woman in the same bunk both would be court-martialed.

Science's Latest Growth Industries Created by Biologists in DNA Lab

By Anthony J. Parisi

ROCKVILLE, Md. (NYT) — Leslie Glick makes a living making living things. By carefully mixing solutions in test tubes, he modifies the genes of garden-variety bacteria to create more talented ones tailored for specific tasks, like making insulin or converting garbage into fuel.

Glick is a genetic engineer; he creates forms of life that create goods. And, although he tends to take this feat for granted, he seems acutely aware that he and his colleagues in his remarkable profession are shaping a new industry: the industry of life. "It's the same as with any technology," he said off-handedly. "The only difference is that, for the first time, it's the biologist who has come up with something that has commercial potential."

That something is the almost mystical technique known as recombinant DNA. With it, molecules of deoxyribonucleic acid — the long, twisting strands of atoms that are found in the cells of all living things and that contain the genes that are the "blueprints" of life — are snipped apart and reassembled in novel forms. The new bacteria might be used to make pharmaceuticals cheaper, produce whole new classes of drugs, turn out chemicals more efficiently, clean up toxic wastes or accelerate food production.

It was only eight years ago that scientists in California, building on the groundbreaking work of James Watson and Francis Crick, the Cambridge University researchers who had deciphered the double-helix configuration of the DNA molecule two decades earlier, learned how to insert genes from the DNA of one bacterium into the DNA of another in such a precise way that they could fashion an organism that possessed the desired features of both. Although there were and are other ways to create microorganisms, recombinant DNA made all of them seem clumsy by comparison, and scientists promptly declared that recombinant DNA would do for bioengineering what the transistor did for electronics.

Commercial DNA

They were right. Already, a dozen small companies seem on the verge of introducing commercial products made with the recombinant DNA process, and advances may come even faster now that the Supreme Court has ruled that new life forms created in the laboratory can be patented.

One of the promising DNA companies is the Genex Corporation, formed in 1977 by Glick, a molecular and cell biologist by training, with seed money from a venture capital company called InoVen. Last year, the Koppers Company bought 30 percent of Genex for approximately \$3 million, and today, Glick says his company is worth about \$75 million. InoVen, whose backers include the Monsanto Company and the Emerson Electric Company, now holds 25 percent.

Other companies are concentrating on the older techniques of making new microorganisms, aware that there is still plenty of room for innovation in the burgeoning business of bioengineering. Still others are specializing in the materials and equipment needed by the companies conducting all this research.

"There are now a thousand research labs in the U.S. doing some kind of cloning; that's a market," observed Stephen Turner, the 35-year-old president and principal owner of Bethesda



A technician in Rockville, Md. laboratories of the Genex Corp. creates life in a glass dish by using recombinant DNA.

Research Laboratories Inc., also based in Rockville. His 4-year-old company sells research enzymes, the raw materials of the genetic engineer, to those labs. Some of the enzymes are made with recombinant DNA. "It's not as sexy as interferon cloning," said Turner, an economist, "but it's a real-world business."

The company also does research of its own. Using recombinant DNA, it has made a gene that is critical in the synthesis of a key amino acid, the basic building block of protein. It is also working on ways to turn both cellulose and starch into fuel.

The big companies are rushing into the business, too. Although an assortment of major corporations had been envious of the small cloning companies for some time through a web of equity interests, joint ventures and research contracts, most refrained from establishing their own programs, until recently. Their reluctance stemmed in part from the early furor over the possible hazards of recombinant DNA research. They feared the controversy would lead to bad publicity and a permanent tangle of government regulations. Indeed, in 1978, following a two-year moratorium on recombinant DNA research during which the dangers were studied, the National Institutes of Health did issue tight guidelines for DNA research.

Industrial Research

Gradually, though, as hours upon hours of laboratory work piled up without some killer strain of bacterium accidentally escaping from a lab, the agency greatly relaxed its rules. The researchers found that their experiments yielded few surprises. But to be sure, they created a particularly weak bacterium to work with; if a troublesome mutation did get loose, it would have a hard time surviving. Even the bacterium developed to eat oil from off-shore spills that was involved in the Supreme Court decision, a bacterium that was not created with recombinant DNA, has happy limitations: It cannot survive without water, and once it gobbles up the oil, it simply dies and becomes part of the food chain.

As the concern over safety eased, most of the major pharmaceutical concerns started setting up in-house research programs, and the chemical companies and others are now following suit. In June, the Shell Oil Co. donated \$2 million to clinical research on interferon, and the company says it is now negotiating to set up a joint venture with a genetic engineering company. E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. started a broad program in genetics, including recombinant DNA, more than a year ago. It already has 10 Ph.D.s working on ways to make pharmaceuticals, proteins and industrial and agricultural chemicals genetically.

While the science that underlies molecular engineering is astounding, the process itself is quite simple, and therein lies its commercial appeal. A recombinant DNA laboratory looks like any other microbiology lab, petri dishes and all. Once a technician has created the desired microorganism, it is mixed with nutrients and fermented, in stages, in ever-larger vessels. The microorganism replicates itself — it is cloned — and digests the nutrients to create the desired product. On the industrial scale, the equipment would be identical to the fermentation vessels that the pharmaceutical industry has used to make antibiotics for some 40 years. In fact, the process would not be all that different from what goes on in a brewery, except that a wider range of products could be made.

Copper Recovery

So far, researchers concentrating on pharmaceuticals have made the greatest strides, probably because the science is most closely related to that industry. They have duplicated several hormones, including one that stimulates growth and might be used to treat dwarfism and accelerate healing. They have made human insulin for the treatment of diabetes, which is expected to replace the increasingly costly kind that comes from pigs and cows and causes unacceptable side effects in nearly 20 percent of the diabetics who must take the drug. They have learned how to produce two types of interferon, a substance made sparingly by the body that, in quantity, may prove invaluable in combating viruses and cancer. They hope to make strains that will speed up the processes now used to make antibiotics and to invent drugs for treating such specialized problems as sickle-cell anemia and hoof-and-mouth disease.

Genetic engineers say there is no inherent reason why recombinant DNA should lead itself more to the drug business than others, and many believe that it may have even greater impact in the chemical industry.

"It's a technology that's just waiting for industrial application," said William Amos Jr., vice president of the Cetus Corp. of Berkeley, Calif., one of the oldest and largest DNA companies. He noted that natural microorganisms are already used to recover extra copper from the materials that are left behind when the ore is refined and that other organisms might be created that would improve the recovery of oil from difficult deposits, produce chemicals more cheaply and without toxic byproducts.

Cetus, which is 61-percent owned by the Standard Oil Co. of California, the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) and the National Distillers and Chemical Corp., operates out of 12 different build-

ings, has 250 employees and is worth a \$300 million, according to Amos, although capitalization currently amounts to only about a tenth of that figure.

In its production facilities, the company conventional genetic engineering to make organisms for manufacturing antibiotics. By the lab, it has turned to recombinant DNA to make ethylene oxide, a petroleum derivative that is a starting material for making chemicals and plastics; ethylene glycol, the basic ingredient in antifreeze, and fructose, a simple form of sugar found in fruit. It is trying to perfect a yeast bacteria that withstand high temperatures and greater concentrations of alcohol, which would aid in production of gasoline. And Amos said it would soon announce a new joint venture produce interferon.

First Interferon

The first company to make interferon, Biogen S.A. of Geneva, which is 16-percent owned by the Schering-Plough Corp. and percent owned by Inco Ltd., formerly International Nickel. Schering-Plough recently applied to the National Institutes of Health to pilot production of the drug using Biogen's technology. That seemed to put Biogen in a race with the Genentech Corp. of South San Francisco, which many industry analysts consider the leader in recombinant DNA.

Genentech, which concentrates on pharmaceuticals, has announced a half-dozen drug hormones, including interferon, that were made with recombinant DNA, more than any company. It has formed a joint venture with Lilly & Co., which plans to market human insulin made with Genentech's microorganism. Small quantities of insulin are now extra from the pancreases of cadavers for diabetics who cannot take animal insulin, but the supply is limited. Lilly will begin testing its synthetic variety later this year, and human insulin will become the first product made with recombinant DNA that is distributed to consumers.

"At this point, it's a matter of getting the necessary government approval," said Dr. Swanson. Genentech's 31-year-old press "Essentially, the technical and engineering problems have been solved. All that is needed is fine-tuning."

Swanson, who studied both organic chemistry and business administration, started Genentech in 1976 with money from a half-dozen venture capital firms, including a subsidiary of the Bristol Corp., which makes lubricating oil, InoVen, the firm that Monsanto and Emme Electric are involved in. Today, the officers, directors and staff of Genentech own half the company. Lubrizol holds 20 percent and the split among InoVen and the other investors. The company says its market value exceeds \$100 million.

Although Genentech, Biogen, Cetus and Genex are the four best-known DNA companies — in part because they are among the few that have publicized their work in what is a notoriously secretive field — the list of companies working is growing rapidly. Many of them are clustering in northern California, where technology was spawned, in the Berkeley area, home of the National Institutes of Health and in the Boston-Cambridge area, where DNA research is under way at both Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In addition to Bethesda Research Laboratories, there is Biotech Research, in Rockville, Md.; Enzo Biochem, in New York; Enzo Biological, in Toronto; the International Plant Search Institute, in San Carlos, Calif.; Molnar Genetics, in Edina, Minn.; and Collaborative Genetics and New England Bio Labs near Boston.

Although the Supreme Court's decision engineered life forms can be patented without landmark one, with great psychological importance, some specialists think it may actually amount to little in practice. For one thing, pharmaceuticals that seem closest to market including human insulin, are also found in nature and therefore cannot be patented. And, by definition, processes based on genetic engineering are often easy to mimic.

"I agree with most of the optimistic assessments of what this technology will lead to," said Scott King, an analyst with F. Eberstadt & Co. "I just question the time frame that many people have in mind. Sure, recombinant DNA, like the discovery of semiconductors, but I think it's in mind that we didn't see cheap pocket calculators until 25 years after the transistor was developed."

Soviet Baptists Differ in Views On State's Role

TORONTO (AP) — The chief Soviet delegate to the Baptist World Alliance congress said Tuesday that he was insulted by allegations that he is a government agent and that a rival Soviet group is itself responsible if it is persecuted by the state.

Alexei Bichkov, secretary-general of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians-Baptists, said in an interview that the relationship between his church and the Soviet government has improved because the church's policy of compromise.

Georgi Vins, formerly a Ukrainian Baptist leader and one of five dissidents freed by the Soviet Union last year in exchange for the Russians convicted of spying in the United States, has accused the Soviet delegates of being propaganda agents appointed by the government.

Mr. Bichkov's group and Mr. Vins' Council of Evangelical Baptist Churches both were invited to the congress of 20,000 Baptists. But Mr. Vins, who now lives in the United States, set up a rival conference, saying that he did so because the Bichkov group refused to discuss persecution in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bichkov said Mr. Vins' group made trouble for itself by refusing to cooperate with Soviet authorities. He said church-state relations in the Soviet Union have improved but that there is still a shortage of Bibles and that some official discrimination against religious groups remains.

Nicaraguan Shock Waves Still Felt

(Continued from Page 1)

someone's cousin or neighbor, every strike or demonstration became a direct challenge to the government.

In El Salvador and Guatemala, hope for peaceful change was dashed in the mid-1970s when electoral fraud blocked the victories of moderate opposition parties. But the Nicaraguan revolution brought a sudden polarization of public opinion and accelerated the final collapse of the nonviolent political center.

Guatemala's two most popular opposition leaders, Alberto Fuentes Mohr and Manuel Colom Argueta, were murdered by rightist gunmen just weeks before the Sandinists' final offensive last summer. Since then, dozens of other non-Marxist politicians have been killed or forced to flee, while the Christian Democratic Party recently closed its offices after several legislators received death threats.

Allied With Right

In El Salvador, fears of a Nicaraguan-style popular insurrection prompted a military coup in October. Despite a program of reform and Christian Democratic Party involvement in the government, the new junta has been unable to stop extremist violence or rebuild the political center. Instead, it has gradually allied itself with the right.

In both Guatemala and El Salvador, militant peasants, workers, students and leftist intellectuals are lining up against the middle classes, wealthy elites and armed forces in preparation for a violent confrontation. In El Salvador, where more than 3,000 people have died in political violence so far this year, an

insurrection seems close. In Guatemala it is several months farther away.

In either case, a leftist victory over powerful armies and rightist paramilitary forces would be more difficult than it was in Nicaragua, where an entire nation was united against Gen. Somoza and his poorly trained national guard.

"Looking back, the Nicaraguan revolution was pretty easy," a Costa Rican leftist said. "The Sandinists had everything going for them — an open border with Costa Rica, arms pouring in from friendly governments, a good image abroad. And, of course, they had Somoza. They were fighting one man instead of an entire system."

Although the middle class turned against Gen. Somoza, the middle class is aligned, if only by fear, with the armed forces in El Salvador and Guatemala. Although the Sandinists received large amounts of money and arms from abroad, the opposition forces in El Salvador and Guatemala are still isolated internationally. Also, the guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala have no "open border" with a sympathetic neighbor.

Indians Stirred

But El Salvador's armed left is backed by huge peasant-worker-student coalitions, while Guatemala's guerrillas are beginning to stir the country's long-impassive Indians, who make up half the population. In contrast, the Sandinists were never able to mobilize the peasants. Instead, they won the support of urban slum-dwellers for their final insurrection after 17 years of activity.

Nicaragua's new government is clearly en-

barrassed at not being able to help foreign guerrilla movements that sent weapons, money and volunteers to fight against Gen. Somoza's rule. But the region's leftists have not insisted. "The most important thing is that Nicaragua consolidates its revolution," a Salvadoran guerrilla leader said. "The Sandinists should not take the risk of helping us directly."

The Sandinist regime is a target of hostility from the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala. In addition, Nicaraguan authorities said they believe that conservatives in the Honduran army are tolerating "counterrevolutionary" activities, mainly isolated assassinations by former national guardsmen living in refugee camps just beyond Nicaragua's northern border.

The absence of a serious challenge or threat to the year-old revolution has played an important role in maintaining the political moderation of the new government. "You must remember that Cuba only became truly radical after the Bay of Pigs invasion," a Nicaraguan analyst said.

Although the Sandinists' outright victory gave them full control over the country, they maintained political pluralism, some independent news outlets and private industry.

But businessmen are reluctant to invest in rebuilding the economy while the government remains dependent on traditional agricultural exports and the vagaries of world prices for foreign exchange. As evidence of its commitment to transform Nicaraguan society, the government has started a nationwide literacy program. But it has already discovered that successful political revolutions bring no easy answer to chronic social ills.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Saudis Prepare Investment Incentives

ABHAD, July 9 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia is considering guaranteed 500 barrels of crude oil daily to foreign firms for every \$1 million of investment in Saudi heavy industry projects, the vice-chairman of the Basic Industries Corp. said.

Abdulaziz al-Zamil, said in an interview that plans for the incentive package, first announced in 1974, were near completion. "We are within the next two months that they will be finalized."

This is half the amount Saudi Arabia was reported to be offering when incentives were first announced. Mr. al-Zamil said the crude entitlement was not as important as it was in 1974, since Saudi Arabia's heavy industrial projects were proving attractive in their own right. "We are offering more offers for plant construction than we can accept," he said.

Rhone-Poulenc Sells Assets to Elf, BP

PARIS, July 9 (Reuters) — Rhone-Poulenc said today that it is selling out of its petrochemical interests to Elf-Aquitaine and the French unit of British Petroleum for 1.4 billion francs (about \$347 million) to streamline its activities and strengthen its financial position.

Gean Gandois, chairman of Rhone-Poulenc, said the chemicals and textiles group will set up a new firm with Elf-Aquitaine, which will hold most of Rhone-Poulenc's industrial assets in polyvinyl chloride and plastics. The new company will be owned 80 percent by Elf-Aquitaine and 20 percent by Rhone-Poulenc in a deal worth 1.3 billion francs. Rhone-Poulenc will also 1.2 percent of its 57.2 percent stake in the petrochemical firm Naphtalene for 100 million francs to BP France, which holds the remaining 42.8 percent.

The restructuring moves will allow Rhone-Poulenc to reduce its indebtedness and to concentrate its efforts on pure chemistry, agro-chemicals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and animal feed.

Peabody International Considers Splitting Up

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) — Peabody International is considering the possibility of splitting up into two publicly owned companies. The move, which would split the company's oil and gas interests from its other businesses, was announced at a special meeting of stockholders, the company would concentrate on its oil and gas interests, while the other company would concentrate on its other businesses.

Peabody had sales of \$593.4 million and net income of \$25.9 million in 1979, its last fiscal year ending last September. Since 1968, its first year of operation, its net income has grown at a compound annual rate of more than 31 percent, largely on the strength of its initial oil and gas business.

Peabody's oil and gas business, however, has been slumped, and the company's net income from oil and gas operations was nearly twice as much as its net income from its other businesses in 1979.

U.S. June Car Sales Fall

LONDON, July 9 (AP-DJ) — New U.S. car sales in June fell to 123,598 units, 3.6 percent lower than the May figure and 38.25 percent below sales in June, 1979, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said today.

For the first half, sales were down 15.7 percent from the year-earlier period. Ford had the largest market share, selling 36.8 percent of all cars in June and 32.7 percent of all cars in the first half.

Siemens Sees 10% Rise in Sales

FRANKFURT, July 9 (AP-DJ) — Siemens, West Germany's second largest firm in terms of volume and the country's largest electronics company, predicted that both sales and orders will increase 10 percent in fiscal 1980, up from the forecast of 5 percent annual growth made at the beginning of 1980.

Chairman Bernhard Pletner said that profits had only risen slightly in 1979, but he warned of a possible fall in profitability during the fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30.

Mr. Pletner said he doubted the possibility of increasing the dividend at the end of the fiscal year. During the first eight months, Siemens posted a record of 19.8 billion Deutsche marks, up 14 percent from the year-earlier period.

Inco Predicts Deep Cut in Earnings

TORONTO, July 9 (AP-DJ) — Inco expects earnings for the second quarter to be less than half that earned in the first three months of the year. The company's earnings are expected to be cut by as much as 50 percent.

With lower nickel and copper deliveries, lower copper prices and unfavorable insurance currency translation adjustments accounting for the major portion of the decline, Inco's first-quarter net was \$Can.97.5 million or \$Can.1.21 a share.

French Make Low Bids on Dam

BUENOS AIRES, July 9 (AP-DJ) — U.S. and French firms presented the lowest offers among 13 bidders to supply 20 turbines and generators for a \$7-billion hydroelectric dam in the Parana River, officials said today.

The dam, which would be built in Argentina, is part of the Yacyreta project. The dam is expected to be completed in 1985.

U.S. bidders include the American Electric Power Co., which is the lead bidder, and the General Electric Co. The French bidders include the Alsthom-Atlantique Co. and the Schneider Electric Co.

The dam is expected to be completed in 1985. It will generate 2,000 megawatts of electricity and will provide flood control for the Parana River.

Volcker: No Need to Ban Foreigners in Bank Buys

WASHINGTON, July 9 (WP) — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said yesterday there is no need to ban foreign bank purchases of U.S. banks.

Mr. Volcker said that the Fed has found no indication of a tendency for foreign banks to withdraw from consumer lending.

Admitting it is more difficult to supervise banks whose owners are beyond the reach of U.S. law enforcement officials, Mr. Volcker said the Fed has started a new program for monitoring foreign-owned banks and is convinced the new system is "sufficient to meet these problems."

Many of the banks that have been taken over by foreign investors were banks with serious financial troubles, the Fed study noted.

The Fed study noted that the number of foreign-owned banks has increased rapidly in recent years, from 32 to 84 since 1972.

Foreign-owned banks have assets of more than \$44.6 billion, about 4 percent of the total assets of all the banks, and almost seven times as much as their share of the market.

Counting U.S. branches of foreign banks, about 12 percent of all bank assets are owned by banks from outside the country.

Most of the foreign-owned banks are small and medium-sized institutions with assets of less than \$100 million, the Fed study noted, but

European Jobless Crunch Leaves Legacy of Despair

By Ed Blanche

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — Recession, fueled by soaring oil prices and inflation, is spreading through the once-prosperous industrial heartlands of Europe, putting more and more people out of work. The gloomiest aspect is a legacy of frustration for Europe's young.

"The thing I feel most is anger and shame," says Martin Younger, a 21-year-old British biotechnology graduate who has been job-hunting for two years. "The worst thing is trying to pretend it's normal not working when the only fixed point in your week is going to the social security office to pick up my dole money. Life doesn't have much point and it doesn't look like getting any better."

His story is repeated across Western Europe. More than 8 million Europeans were conservatively estimated to be on unemployment registers last month, or about 5.5 percent of the work force.

A year ago, unemployment averaged about 4.5 percent. The increase has sharp political repercussions in Britain, France and other countries with strong labor-backed leftist parties, for whom unemployment is a crucial election issue.

For One Youth, 'Life Doesn't Have Much Point And It Doesn't Look Like Getting Any Better'

And officials explain that the jobless statistics do not include people looking for work but not registered on unemployment rolls; youths leaving school and facing the possibility of perhaps never having a steady job; and wives seeking work after the traditional breadwinner in the family has been laid off.

In Italy, the state telecommunications industry is laying off 20,000 persons by September because of a slump in orders, and Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, says Italy's largest private employer may have to reduce its workforce for the first time ever.

In Britain, there are 1.66 million jobless — 6.3 percent of the working population and the highest rate in 40 years. A year ago, there were 1.3 million out of work, or 5.3 percent. Many trade unionists have complained bitterly about Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's tight-credit policies, which they blame for thousands of layoffs and bankruptcies.

A survey by four European universities last month forecast that the 5.56 million jobless in Britain,

France, Italy and West Germany, Europe's big four industrial countries, will top 8 million by 1985.

The impact of the economic squeeze has been uneven. Britain is worst off at the moment, despite its cushion of North Sea oil and gas, as factories shut down daily throwing thousands more on the dole.

The BSR record-player factory in East Kilbride, a "new town" built less than 20 years ago as a symbol of Scotland's industrial future, is closing due to a sales slump, with the loss of 1,700 jobs.

Rosetta McLaughlin, 30, an unskilled press operator, said: "East Kilbride is dying. There's no work here any more. I keep my mother and we depend on what I earn so I can't go away to work. I can't leave her alone."

In Spain, 1.2 million, or 9.4 percent of the labor force, are officially out of work. Leftist labor union sources say the total is as high as 1.5 million.

France and Italy also have fared poorly, with 1.44 million and 1.55 million out of work, respectively. That is 6.5 and 7 percent of their labor forces. The

French rate was 5.3 percent in May, 1978, and 6.3 percent in May, 1979.

West Germany's unemployment has declined from its 1975 peak of 1.97 million, or 4.7 percent, to 781,394, or 3.4 percent. But economists say West Germany, once Europe's most robust economy, is headed for near-zero growth.

Welfare schemes and job creation projects are helping to blunt the impact for many of the jobless, including a half-million Europeans put out of work in the past six months.

The Belgians, with nearly \$3 billion budgeted for unemployment allowances this year, enjoy what is probably the most generous system — 60 percent of their former wage for life if they have been out of work for 75 days. The ceiling is 35,000 francs — about \$900 — a month.

In France, the programs provide up to 90 percent of wages for the first three months off the job, scaling down to 60 percent in the first year.

But even with the state subsidy, a middle-class Frenchman in his late 30s who has been unemployed for a year said that he has had to use up his savings. And he is paying tax this year on last year's earnings.

As do many jobless Europeans, he takes temporary jobs illegally — running the risk of losing benefits if he is caught.

May Cooperate on Car Production

Toyota, Ford Discuss Joint Plans

TOKYO, July 9 (AP-DJ) — Toyota Motor, Japan's largest automaker, and Ford Motor have agreed to explore the ways to jointly produce small passenger cars in the United States, government and Toyota officials said today.

An official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the agreement was disclosed at a meeting with Toyota managing director Hiroyasu Ono today.

Trade Ministry officials welcomed the news, saying that such a move would help ease the present tension resulting from Japan's rapidly increasing car exports to the United States and mounting outcries in that country to curb Japanese car imports.

The Carter administration has been advancing the concept of such a plan as a means of offsetting the sharp fall in the sale of domestic cars in the United States.

Slumping U.S. auto production has made Japan the world's top automaker for the first half of this year, according to industry sources. Toyota and Nissan Motor moved into second and third places after General Motors, the world's leader.

Observers said that Toyota proposed to initiate negotiations with Ford in an attempt to ease the mounting protectionist pressure in the United States.

The United Auto Workers union has petitioned the U.S. International Trade Commission to limit foreign car sales in the United States; and President Carter said yesterday that he would ask the commission to accelerate its ruling.

Toyota has been under fire for some time for failing to respond favorably to the repeated U.S. requests to invest in the United States and start passenger car production. The automaker has ruled out a possibility of moving to the United States in the near future.

Officials here noted that Toyota and Ford have decided merely to find ways to cooperate in small car production, including a possible establishment of a joint venture company in the United States.

At a hastily arranged news conference tonight, Mr. Ono expressed the hope to draft concrete plans within this year to cap working-level negotiations.

He indicated, however, that it will take time to bring the project to a successful conclusion. Among the problems, he said, is how the two companies decide their capital share in a joint venture and what Ford will do about its own plans to make small passenger cars.

In Dearborn, Mich., Donald Petersen, Ford president, said today that Ford is "considering the potential" of joint car production in the

United States with Toyota, and Toyo Kogyo which is 25-percent owned by Ford.

He confirmed that Toyota last month proposed such an arrangement and Ford is currently studying the idea. But it is "far too early to predict the outcome," he said, adding that discussions have not involved specific plant sites or specific models that may be assembled under the proposed arrangement.

Mr. Ono voiced his determination to try to make the project a success especially in view of the present strained trade relations between the United States and Japan.

Miller to Ask Banks' Aid In Helping Auto Industry

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 9 (WP) — Treasury Secretary William Miller will make a pilgrimage to New York this week to help persuade the financial community to loosen its purse strings for the hard-pressed auto industry.

At a news conference detailing the package of aids for the industry proposed in Detroit yesterday by President Carter, Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt reported that he and Mr. Miller will tell the financial community "that we mean to have a competitive auto industry."

He said that the main "short-term focus" of the Carter administration would be to help the industry raise money. All U.S. auto companies, in the midst of recession, are losing money on current operations. In addition, they need help in financing capacity to produce smaller lines of cars.

Mr. Goldschmidt said that the message to the New York bankers would be that "we are prepared to be good partners with the industry, and the people who work at jobs in

GM Readies Fuel Savers

DETROIT, July 9 (AP-DJ) — General Motors announced today that it expects to top by three to five miles per gallon the federally mandated minimum fuel consumption of its 1985 cars.

E.M. Estes, GM president, said the company is committed to achieving a fleet fuel economy average of 31 miles per gallon by 1985 with a fully redesigned lineup of U.S.-made cars.

While GM has previously said it expected its 1985 fleet to exceed the federally required average of 27.5 miles per gallon, it had not previously set a specific goal.

In addition, GM disclosed that it is planning to introduce a small electric car powered by zinc-nickel oxide batteries as a 1984 model. Previously GM had said it expected to introduce such a car in the mid-1980s.

At a press briefing, GM displayed two experimental two-passenger cars — one powered by a three-cylinder engine. The vehicles could achieve 49 and 37 miles per gallon in combined city-highway driving, Mr. Estes noted, while the two units are not scheduled for production they "point the direction GM is going."

Mr. Estes further projected that four-cylinder engines will be used in 60 percent of GM's cars by 1985, nearly displacing the V-8 which accounted for about 60 percent as late as last year.

Mr. Estes said that by 1985 GM expects all of its production to exceed 20 miles per gallon and 50 percent to exceed 30 miles per gallon. In 1980, the company's production averages more than 22 miles per gallon and just 1 percent gets over 30 miles per gallon.

OPEC Price Spiral In Holding Pattern

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP-DJ) — The latest round of price increases in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries appears to be over.

About half of OPEC's member states are not likely to boost prices this month, or possibly during the entire third quarter, despite the pricing agreement reached at last month's meeting in Algiers.

That agreement set ceilings of \$37 a barrel for OPEC's highest-quality oil and \$32 a barrel for the OPEC benchmark crude, which is Saudi Arabia's light grade.

That permitted all 13 OPEC members to raise prices, generally by about \$2 a barrel, but ranging from 28 cents a barrel to as much as \$4 a barrel in Saudi Arabia's case.

So far, however, only six OPEC members have increased prices. And some of these increases, which have ranged from 26 cents to \$2 a barrel, were less than the OPEC pricing accord allowed. The seven others, including Saudi Arabia, have not indicated they are willing to go that far.

Observers caution that should Saudi Arabia decide to change its pricing or production this month or next, the pricing agreement that has characterized OPEC's

pricing for nearly 18 months could resume. Saudi Arabia's production now totals 9.5 million barrels a day, 1 million above the usual rate. Meanwhile, it is holding the price for its light grade crude at \$28 a barrel, the lowest in OPEC.

Because Saudi Arabia is pressing for a return to pricing stability in OPEC, the indications are that the high rate of production will continue at least through the third quarter. Also, the Saudis are not expected to increase prices unless there is clear evidence that pricing unification has been restored.

Barring any moves by Saudi Arabia, observers agreed, a combination of factors is expected to restrain further OPEC price increases. The chief factors are record oil inventories around the world, stagnant demand for petroleum and slowing economic conditions in the major oil-consuming nations.

"Given the volumes that are on the market, the oil producers are a little reticent to risk losing their market shares by raising their prices any more," a crude oil trader for one major oil company said.

"Although the major uncertainty is Saudi Arabia, our basic guess is that the price increases are over for this quarter," a planning official for another major oil company said.

When time is money

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 9, 1980 excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	Y	Gr	Sc	Sw	Dk
Amsterdam	1.9285	4.51	102.20	73.45	12.29	11.645	33.35	5.728
Brussels (a)	27.85	64.85	16.01	4.988	3.28	14.425	17.575	5.728
Frankfurt	1.738	4.1285	100.25	73.45	12.29	11.645	33.35	5.728
London (b)	2.245	5.285	119.75	86.74	14.825	14.545	42.12	12.778
Paris	6.565	15.675	377.40	285.65	—	43.30	29.79	52.73
New York	—	2.247	5.275	12.677	0.190	0.557	0.0289	0.0289
Porto	4.825	9.57	22.21	4.82	27.23	14.82	25.38	74.94
Zurich	1.597	3.777	91.15	39.368	0.1918	0.5743	5.7015	—
ECU	1.476	6.096	2.514	5.851	1.1976	2.752	4.269	2.976

1 Swiss franc = 1.9368 U.S. dollars

(a) Commercial franc; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (c) Units of 100; (d) Units of 1,000.

AGUA Y ENERGIA ELECTRICA SOCIEDAD DEL ESTADO

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO BID: 42/80

Supply of sundry electrical equipment (transformers, busbars and low voltage panels, batteries and chargers, measurement and control panels, electrical protections and fault detectors, automatic disturbance recorders and chronological event recorders for the Gran Mendoza, Malvinas Argentinas, Recreo, and El Bracho Transformer Stations (Provinces of Mendoza, Córdoba, Catamarca and Tucumán).

BID OPENING: September 12, 1980, 10 a.m.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO BID: 43/80

Supply, erection and start-up of a 30 MW gas turbine generator, for the Presidente Sarmiento Thermal Plant (Province of San Juan).

BID OPENING: October 10, 1980, 10 a.m.

Consultation and obtention of contract documents:

At Lavalle 1554, 1° Piso, Oficina 107, Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Business Days from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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High	Low	Div.	in	\$ Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev	High	Low	Div.	in	\$ Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev	High	Low	Div.	in	\$ Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev

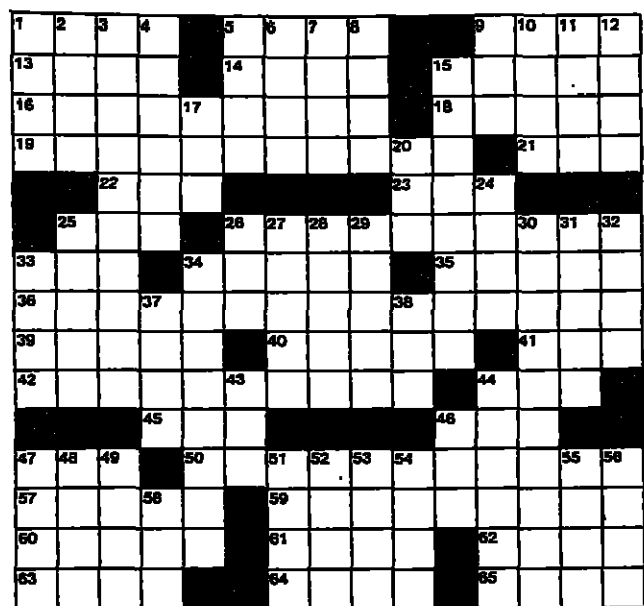
Herald Tribune

_____The international essential._____

مَكْرَمَةُ الْأَهْلِ

CROSSWORD

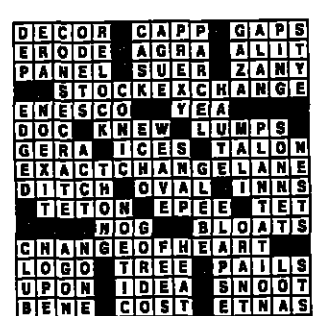
By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Equine's ankle
5 Like a bump on
9 Occident
13 Will —
14 Macadamize
15 Highest voice
16 Protestant
18 Self-evident
19 They were
21 Flounder's
22 Whalers' social
23 Give — whirl
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35 Lunar valley
36 Dry cleaner's
39 Not mounted,
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41 Número —
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44 Suffix with
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46 "Exodus" hero
47 N.R.A.
48 The first ones
49 Great northern
50 Like a
51 Prefabricated
52 Garden of —
53 Fodder plant
54 One of Clark's
55 Donjon
56 Place needing
57 Jack —, film
58 Downy surface
59 Polish
60 Author
61 It has pillars
62 Sepulcher
63 Rigid; strong
64 Columbia, in a
65 Start of
66 Virginia's
67 Star in Draco
68 Laid
69 Derringer —
70 (latest
71 McKinley
72 Crude tartar
73 " — in soft
74 Lydian airs
75 Deceptive;
76 Cour d' —
77 Nobody, to
78 Since Hector
79 Fill with
80 Sudden wonder
81 Bristle
82 Headland
83 Butter at
84 Batter at
85 Faulkner's
86 Dying
87 Bane of
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89 Histrion's
90 Sounds seeking
91 Opposite of 30
92 Light tan
93 Make headway
94 Dog in "Peter
95 Review given
96 Downy surface

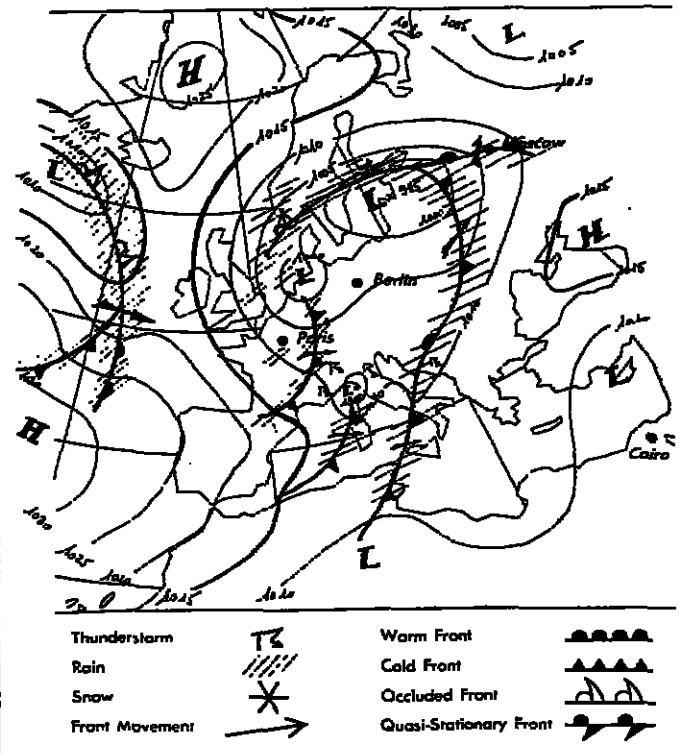
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

ALGARVE	28 68	Fair	MADRID	28 68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	29 69	Fair	MILAN	29 69	Cloudy
ANKARA	30 70	Fair	MONTREAL	30 70	Fair
ATHENS	31 71	Fair	MOSCOW	31 71	Cloudy
BEIRUT	32 72	Fair	MUNICH	32 72	Fair
BELGRADE	33 73	Fair	NEW YORK	33 73	Fair
BERLIN	34 74	Overcast	NICE	34 74	Fair
BRUSSELS	35 75	Overcast	PARIS	35 75	Fair
BUCHAREST	36 76	Overcast	PRAGUE	36 76	Overcast
BUDAPEST	37 77	Overcast	ROME	37 77	Fair
CASABLANCA	38 78	Overcast	SOFIA	38 78	Fair
COPENHAGEN	39 79	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	39 79	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	40 80	Fair	TORONTO	40 80	Overcast
DUBLIN	41 81	Overcast	TEL AVIV	41 81	Fair
EDINBURGH	42 82	Overcast	TOKYO	42 82	Fair
FLORENCE	43 83	Overcast	TUNIS	43 83	Overcast
FRANKFURT	44 84	Overcast	VIENNA	44 84	Overcast
GENEVA	45 85	Overcast	WASHINGTON	45 85	Fair
Helsinki	46 86	Overcast	ZURICH	46 86	Fair
HOUSTON	47 87	Overcast			
ISTANBUL	48 88	Overcast			
LAS PALMAS	49 89	Overcast			
LISBON	50 90	Overcast			
LONDON	51 91	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	52 92	Overcast			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Even as a Hulk, German U-Boat Threatens North Carolina Coast

RALEIGH, N.C., July 9 (AP) — The wreckage of a German submarine sunk off the North Carolina coast during World War II is armed and dangerous, the Navy has reported.

A torpedo protruding from a stern firing tube was found to be armed by Navy divers during a study of the wreckage, which has become a popular spot for sport diving.

Navy divers did not enter the rooms that the crew normally would have occupied and did not find any remains of the 11 German sailors who went down with the U-boat.

Navy explosives specialists were unable to disarm the torpedo because they are not familiar with the detonating device.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



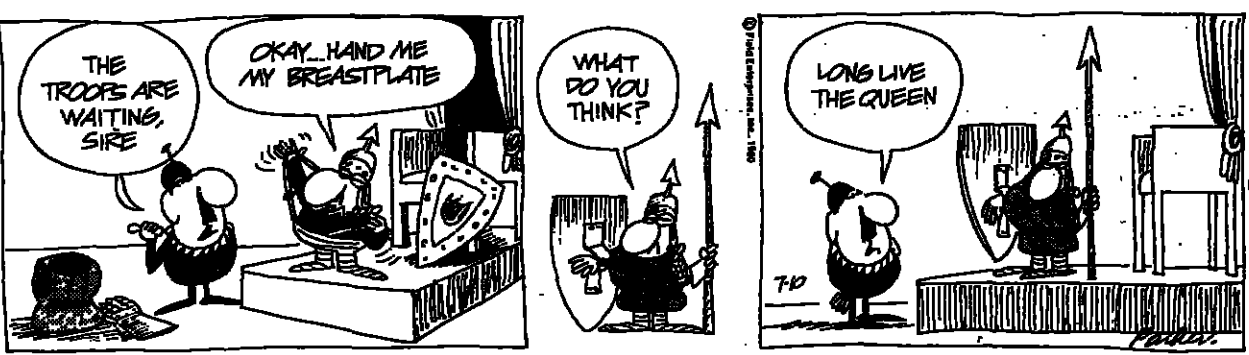
BEETLE



BAILEY



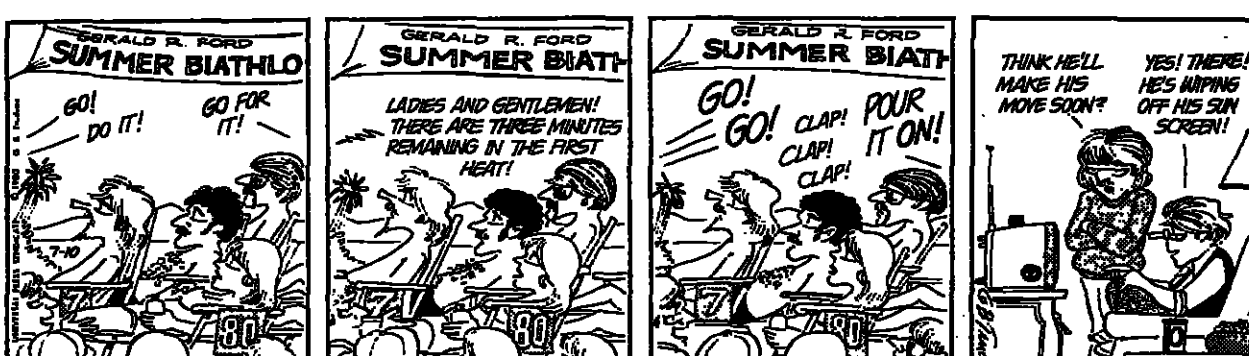
ANDY



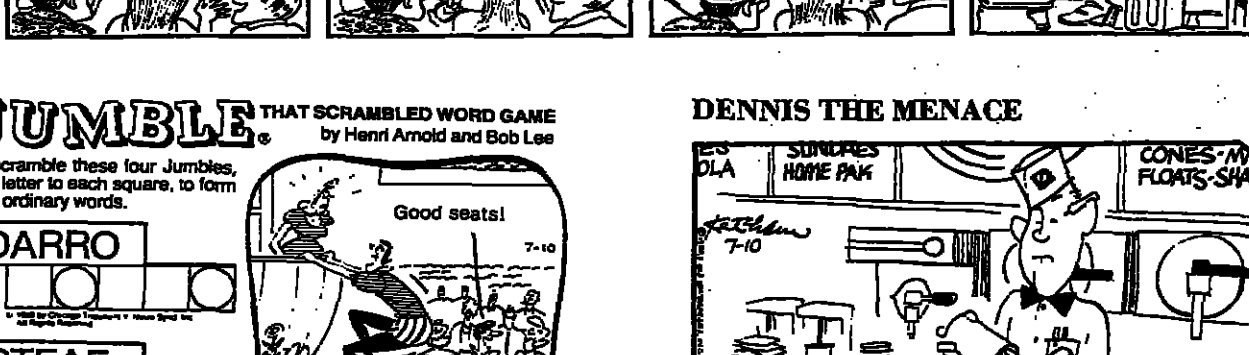
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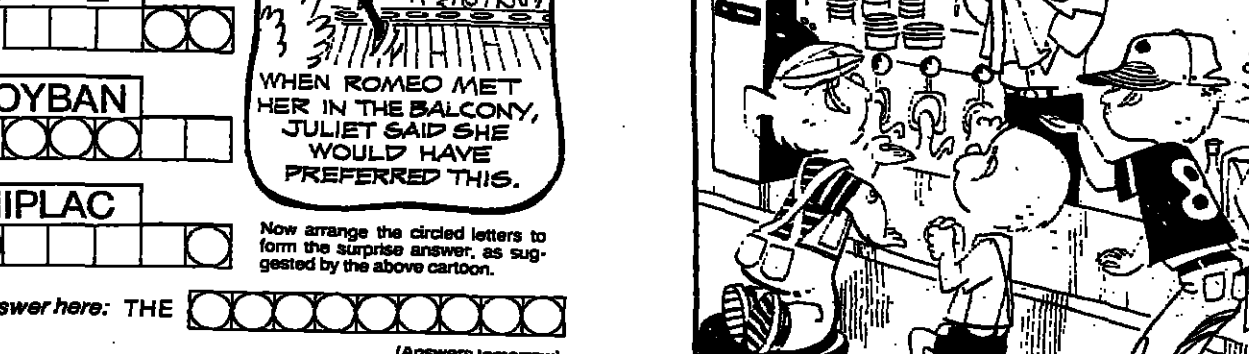
WIZARD



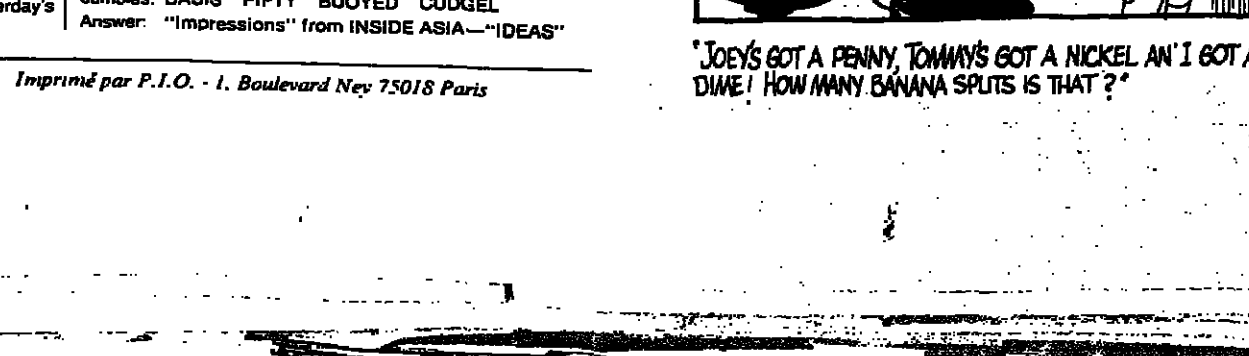
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REX



MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

PHOTOGRAPHY & SOCIETY

By Gisele Freund, Godine. Illustrated. 231 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT if there wasn't photography, Daddy? Thanks to Gisele Freund's "Photography & Society," we can now approximate an answer to this childish but provocative question. Without photography, my dear, there would be no movies or television. There wouldn't be "The Brady Bunch" or "The Empire Strikes Back." Without photography there wouldn't be postcards.

We'd have a greater sense of the mystery of faraway places (there wouldn't be any slide-shows). We'd have more respect for the uniqueness of a work of art (there wouldn't be art books). Without photography, we'd have a softer image of the world of war, because it wasn't until Matthew Brady that the public saw what dead soldiers on the battlefield looked like. Without photography there wouldn't be Playboy mags. Now run along and feed the cats.

Of course, it wasn't Gisele Freund's intention to supply a parent's answers to a child's question. What she set out to do when she wrote her latest book (her earlier ones include "James Joyce in Paris: The Final Years" and "Le Monde et Ma Camera," among others) was to take the doctoral thesis on photography as a social force that she wrote about 40 years ago as a Sorbonne student recently arrived from Germany and work it into a larger history of the interaction between photography and society. And she has succeeded very well, with a minimum of friction between the slightly academic tone of the section that derives from her dissertation, and the grace of her mature style.

She offers us a survey of photography's technical development since Joseph Nicéphore Niepce produced the world's first photograph in 1816. But this survey isn't a mere list of discoveries and innovations taking us from Niepce's invention of the photo engraving process all the way down to Polaroid's introduction in 1978 of the ultrasonically self-focusing camera.

Always Freund makes us aware of the effect of technology on the art of photography — the fact, for example, that it was the long exposure time of early cameras that accounts for why so many full-length portraits of the 18th century show their subjects leaning against some piece of furniture (they had to brace themselves for the duration of the exposure). Or why more candid photojournalism could only commence with the introduction in 1925 of the Emmanox, a camera that was small enough not to attract attention and could be used indoors without a flash.

What's more, this technological survey is neatly folded into a history of photography whose underlying thesis is that "each moment in history has its own form of artistic expression, one that reflects the political climate, the intellectual consensus, and the taste of the period. Taste is not an inescapable whim. It is the product of well-defined conditions that characterize the social structure of each stage of its evolution." So, according to Freund's history, nothing occurred in the course of photography's de-

Chinese Expenditure Million Tour

PEKING, July 9 (UPI) — More than a million tourists will visit China this year and a host of new buildings, programs, and the country's chief tourist official said.

By 1985 the country will have as many as 2 million tourists, Xuzhang, director of the Administration for Travel and Tourism, Lu said most of this year's expected 1.1 million tourists are Chinese, though they also include 200,000 foreigners.

China's tourism is hampered by lack of facilities, especially space, but Lu said this will be by construction of new hotels, many major cities. Currently, 122 cities and areas in China are open to foreigners.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ASK any experienced player to name the world's most celebrated bridge club and you might get a vote for the Cavendish in New York City. But if the responder considered that fictional clubs were within the terms of the question, he might mention the Griffins, brain child of Victor Mollo of London.

For more than 20 years he has published entertaining accounts of the activities of the Houdou Hog, the Ruffel Rabbit and their numerous fellow members.

Recently, the two clubs appeared to have merged. The setting on the diagrammed deal was the Cavendish, but four of its members were behaving like Griffins. East played the role of Hog. This partner was the Ruffel Rabbit, who is frequently confused but wins regularly because the fates smile on him. Sitting North was Papa the Greek who regularly falls victim to the wiles of the Hog in spite of his undoubted cunning and expertise. Sitting South was Karapet, the Free Armenian, whose chief satisfaction comes from explaining later what bad cards he holds and how unlucky he is.

The Rabbit was just about to open the West hand with one diamond, certainly the right action, when he remembered something. All his life he had played strong two-bids, but just the previous week the Hog had lectured him on the subject of weak two-bids and he had reluctantly agreed to follow the modern fashion. Now he strove to recall the requirements: 6-12 high-card points and a long suit, he was

inclined to think. Pleased with self for remembering, and noting the 7-4-1-1 distribution and honor cards that made his hand too strong for the action, he announced, "Two diamonds."

By the time Papa had passed North cards, the Hog was ready with a typical masochism, knew that his partnership did have enough for game but he was sure that his opponents could make four spades. His hand was not one trick in defense and his partner's weak two-bid could have contributed more than another or two. With the air of a man thinking about a grand slam he launched into a Blackwood bid of four notrump. If his glibble opponents believed this, he would be able to let the Rabbit play five diamonds. He anticipated a two-trick defeat, splendid result undoubtedly, since the opponents could presumably make a vulnerable game, and a reasonable one even if someone managed to double.

To the Hog's horror, the response was five hearts. The wretched Rabbit had two aces for his weak two-bid and they were now committed to six diamonds, probably double for an 800 penalty. Even worse, four spades might not be makable for North-South. Papa's double five hearts brought disaster close, and the Hog transferred to six diamonds, hiding his dismay.

Karapet did not know what was going on, but did have hearts at partner's head shown a liking for the suit. He tried six hearts, and the Rabbit rightly decided that his ace would beat that contract. The defense was brisk and effective. The Rabbit led a diamond and the five won and fired back his singleton spade. That produced one quick ruff, and another came later when the Rabbit scored his trump ace. "Down 800," announced the Rabbit happily. "I like these weak two-bids. You were quite right to use Blackwood, partner. We would have made six diamonds, and it's not easy to reach."

"It's 1100," cackled the Hog. "And they would have beaten six diamonds with a trump lead."

"I was going to lead a trump," claimed Papa quietly, and the five won and fired back his singleton spade. "None of my partners have made the right lead since 1957."

West led the diamond eight.

Griffey Home Run Rallies Nationals to 4-2 Triumph

[illegible]

er Ken Reitz, Knight lined a single to left — only the second hit for the Nationals.

Then Phil Garner, the Pittsburgh second baseman who had replaced the Dodgers' Davey Lopes in the fourth, singled past second baseman Willie Randolph; Knight stopped at second. That brought up George Hendrick, another sub. The St. Louis Cardinals' Ed Delmonico next pitch into center field, tying the score and finishing John.

Ed Farmer of Chicago relieved, and Dave Winfield hit a grounder to Randolph. The Yankee second

as Jackson walked with two out. But again, the rally fizzled when Oglivie struck out.

Of the pickoff play, Randolph said: "Nobody told me he had a good move, I didn't feel him [first baseman Steve Garvey] touch me, but Welch gave me a good move. I'm not going to worry about who's on the mound. Getting picked off is all a part of being a good baserunner."

The game was still scoreless in the fifth when the American League broke through. Carew hit a two-out

STUTTGART, West Germany (AP) — The U.S. Olympic track and field team, denied an opportunity to participate in the Summer Games in Moscow, launched Phase 1 of its unprecedented campaign to convince the Soviet Union to accept as-comeback athletes on the eve of their Friday against Olympic favorites, non-Olympians from 20 nations.

"Nothing can replace the Olympics," said Jimmy Carnes, coach of the U.S. men's team and president of the Athletics Congress, the governing body of the sport in the United States. "But we must get them ready for the future."



Ken Griffey's 5th-inning home-run swing at Dodger Stadium.

U.S. Olympic Track Team Ready for Summer Meets

STUTTGART, West Germany, July 9 (AP) — The U.S. Olympic track and field team, denied an opportunity to participate in the Summer Games in Moscow, launched Phase 1 of its unprecedented catch-up-at-catch summer competition here Friday against Olympians and non-Olympians from 20 nations.

"Nothing can replace the Olympics," said Jimmy Carnes, coach of the U.S. men's team and president of the Athletics Congress, the governing body of the sport in the United States. "But we must get them ready for the future."

tingent will go on to London Sunday for a meet at Wembley Stadium and will complete its first European swing Tuesday in Oslo.

The team will then head back to Philadelphia for a meet Wednesday and Thursday for the Liberty Bell meet with other nations boycotting the Games. Following a break for the Olympics — when no international competition is permitted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body of track and field — the Americans will complete their summer slate with meets in Berlin Aug. 10 and 11.

West Germany, France, Canada, Australia, Poland, Nigeria, Jamaica, Kenya, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, Tanzania, Romania and Spain.

In London, the U.S. contingent will be slightly smaller, while Oslo there will be fewer than 100 men, mostly distance runners, and no women.

Several top U.S. men are missing in the Stuttgart meet for various reasons. They include Edwin Moses, Renald Nebemiah, Mike Tully, James Robinson, Henry Marsh, Cliff Wilton Mike Dunham, and Jimmie Gardner, and

That Jazz

"We have given them total choice of competition," said Carnes. "We have not pressured them, nor do we intend to."

The largest U.S. group, 55 men and 30 women, are expected to compete at 80,000-seat Neckar Stadium here against athletes from

The major absentee among the women is Jodi Anderson, who set a U.S. record of 22 feet, 11½ inches on the long jump at the trials, also won the pentathlon and finished fourth in the 100-meter dash. She remained in the United States to appear in a film.

Hollywood: Razzmatazz and All That Jazz

By Joseph Duroso

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (NYT) — Roger Maris stood beneath the stone pillars of the Roman Forum on a set of Universal Studios, precisely where Kirk Douglas played the title role in the movie "Spartacus" and not far from where Steve Garvey plays first base in Dodger

side the palm trees that fringe the marching bands, dozens of Boy Scout characters filled the field before the new television scoreboard behind the commercials and instant replays in color.

the Dodger Stadium bullpens. Eight scouts and hundreds of Disneyland guests were in the stands for the game. And the Dodgers unveiled a new left-field stands that carried com-

Only in Hollywood, he reasoned. At least, only in Hollywood did the make-believe world of film collide with the make-believe world of baseball. And last night, the stars of both worlds mingled in the gathering of American and National League all-stars, a game that has grown into a spectacular in a sport that has grown into a marketing business.

"We are in a business of illusion," the tour guide at American explained, and Maris agreed.

Only in Hollywood would they have stacked the deck so outrageously for the drama in this All-Star Game. The American Leaguers were led by Earl Weaver, the James Cagney of the Baltimore Orioles, who was the manager the last time they won the Series of 1955. The pitchers were the stars of the All-Star game, and they took the field without such injured heavies as Jim Rice, George Brett and Paul Molitor. They were classic underdogs and, if that wasn't enough drama for anybody's script department, the Dodgers supplied a cast of thousands.

Sunday, they staged a mammoth old-timers' reunion as a prelude to the All-Star Game. They brought back Sandy Koufax, Don Drysdale, Roy Campanella and all those other bands of Brooklyn summers. Joe DiMaggio, Willie Mays and Duke Snider joined arms while walking overtime from center field. Even Willie McCovey drew a standing ovation after knocking in a run for the San Francisco Giants in his final time at bat before making the last exit of his 22-year career.

Monday, the stars of 1980 arrived for the third consecutive All-Star Game on the West Coast and the first in Dodger Stadium in 21 years. They were whisked to Universal City for a \$100,000 evening with dinner for 1,700 served in the Spanish Courtyard. The grounds were filled with the stars of the treacherous towns of the cowboy flicks and not far from the amphitheater where Frank Sinatra was singing for the multitudes.

For an encore? The game, of course. Maris, standing where the Roman looked a little unlikely in his crewed 19 years after he had hit 61 home runs and had broken, or at least been concluded, baseball looked a little better. "You're not surprised," he said, "all our fans don't want to go home. 1961, instead of exploiting my home did everything they could to down it was doing something wrong, poison."

Not Even

"Now they talk on the radio as DiMaggio and Henry Aaron. But know what I have to show for this nothing. Harvey Haddix pitched 17 he got 12 beer mugs. But now they're"

Ralph Kiner walked past in a opinion. "This is a far cry from baseball's proper past. I like Chris this hoopla is great, as long as they are"

"Baseball," Maris said, "is changing. I used to spend my life then home to the park. Today, these franchises' monster salaries and the Forten. Six Rooters and a sounded flourishes. Carlton Fisk of a yellow sport shirt and a wide illusion.

run, and white summer suit. This was the only time in one season for the Yankees to wear white.

Babe Ruth's record. But what he, unlike in this setting, too.

not in California. This is what it's like. The night of the game itself, it's great. In one run, and Mickey Mantle's, they grade them. They acted as though I turned the record books or something.

Beer Mugs

about the records set by Ruth and they rarely mention mine. Do you see 61 home runs? Nothing. Exactly 2 perfect innings once, and at least I'm promoting the game like hell."

red blazer and joined the majority of the pin stripes," he said, meaning Christmas and the Fourth of July, but all don't trample on the basics."

anging because everything else is going from the ballpark to home. The guys have a lot going for them."

Count Dracula on the cobblestones raised his champagne to their lips and the Boston Red Sox walked past in a smile, marveling at the business of

NFL's Training Camps Will Test Draft Choices

WASHINGTON, July 9 (WP)—The first National Football League training camp — San Diego's — will begin Friday, with the rest of the league not far behind.

The camps provide the first test of the clubs' drafting expertise. Detroit will begin to see what Al American running back Billy Sims of Oklahoma can do about reversing the Lions' 2-14 record.

Heisman Trophy-winner Charlie White ("too small, too slow") of Southern Cal and now the Cleveland Browns will try to make the other clubs who passed him over in the first round eat those adjectives.

Expecting to be relocated in Los Angeles by the 1981 season, the Raiders will be lame-ducking Oakland with Dan Pastorini as the No. 1 quarterback and all-American Marc Staal as the bright young offensive line challenger.

Houston, against Pittsburgh's math threat, will have new help for Earl Campbell with Ken Stabler, quarterback after a straight-out

Mark Malone of Arizona State, by chance "he was such a good all-around athlete."

The New York Jets traded reserve quarterback Matt Robinson to Denver for a No. 1 and a No. 2 draft choice and reserve quarterback Craig Penrose. After giving an implicit vote of confidence to Rich Todd as their starter, they traded the Jets' two picks to take wide receivers Johnny Jones of Texas Tech and Ralph Clayton of Michigan.

New England continued its slight personnel moves by trading a No. 1 choice for Chuck Foreman of Minnesota and drafted running back Vagas Ferguson of Notre Dame.

Dallas has to prove it can win big with Danny White now that Rog Staubach has retired. The Cowboys have ruled out (Too Tall) Jones because of a suspected tendon injury after his fallouts with the weight boxer.

With its no-frills offense reflecting Coach Dick Vermeil's conservatism, Philadelphia does not show the vast improvement others

Minter to Defend Crown Against Hagler in London

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Alan Martin will defend his undisputed middleweight boxing championship against Marvin Hagler of Brockton, Mass., Sept. 27 at London's Wembley Stadium.

Rip Valenti, boxing promoter and spokesman for Hagler, contends that the fight has been set. "I see Hagler had a contract made whoever won Minter's last bout — an eight-round victory over Antuoferno June 28.

"Only the date had to be settled," said Valenti. "There were two con-

mo won and one if Minter won. That was to assure that Marvin would get another shot at the championship."

The 28-year-old Briton won the title from Antuoferno in Las Vegas three months ago, dominated the fight with cuts around his eyes, blood flowing from cuts around his eyes, retired after the eighth round.

Minter has won 37 of his 44 pro fights, while Hagler has lost only once in 50 bouts, although he fought to a draw against Antuoferno in a title challenge last Novem-



Alan Minter

China, Back in FIFA In Cup Elimination

PERKING, July 9 (Reuters) — China, whose readmission to the International Football Federation (FIFA) was formally announced in Zurich Monday, will take part in Group Four preliminary soccer matches in Hong Kong from December 21 to Jan. 4 to determine whether it will play in the 1982 World Cup tournament in Spain.

The official Chinese news agency said China would join Japan, North Korea, Singapore, Macao and Hong Kong in the series of elimination matches.

The top two teams will join the other 20 top national teams in

Don Shula's contract runs out this season at Miami, where it shapes up as the last year as starter for Bob Griese and Larry Czonka.

This is the season NFC Central Division winner Tampa Bay will play a first-team's schedule, instead of a fifth-place team's.

At Baltimore, new Coach Mike Montgomery's first decision will be whether to use Curtis Dickey, the blazer from Texas A&M, as a running back or wide receiver. Of more concern will be the status of Ben Jones' throwing arm.

The problem in Pittsburgh: How to motivate a team that could win its fifth Super Bowl in seven seasons. Yet with Terry Bradshaw, Cliff Stoudt and Mike Kruczek at quarterback, the Steelers were as well manned at other positions than

Harrington of Jackson State. The Redskins think they have added big-play potential for Joe Theismann in wide receiver Al Monk of Syracuse.

St. Louis and new Coach Jim Hanifan drafted a quality defensive end in Curtis Greer of Texas A&M and a tight end, Doug Marsh of Michigan, they hope can replace the late J.V. Collins.

The Cincinnati Coach Forrest Gregg spent his No. 1 draft choice on 290-pound offensive lineman Anthony Munoz of Southern California.

Green Bay lost its No. 1 pick, defensive end Bruce Clark of Pennsylvania, to Toronto of the Canadian Football League, and Coach Barry Starr is facing a crisis year when he might provide George Allen with his another chance at trying to turn

[illegible]

—By the way, to thank those remembering to check in—
**Widow Fighting the Good Fight,
So Here's to You Mrs. Robinson**

...and that making
ing for the
Two sides.
time Part
NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) —
wards, the Jackie Robinson never tires of
typical man explaining people say: "Your husband
at his parents' my all-time sports hero."
ough for game it happens all the time, she says,
his opportunity into action, walking on the
He had his walk, meeting corporate big
in defense suits, trying to raise money to per
ack two-and-a-half his husband's ideals.
more than it even happened the other day
With the air of an interview. First, the jour
at a grand old time had to tell her about the time
blackwood his husband was sitting out a game
if his guiltless with an injury and charged for a
his, he would sit on the bench with a couple of boys at
bit play for the dog star of the "Field."
tack a two-and-a-half Jackie Robinson's husband was
I result in Jackie Roosevelt Robinson, the first
its could prove a major league baseball. It is neces
able game and to describe Jackie Robinson
if it is because generations turn
every couple of years, and
times like Lyndon Johnson, Mari
Monroe, Robert Frost and Jack
Robinson are suddenly ancient
for the young. For many
old-aged fans, they are not.

Still Dancing
Robinson, who died in 1972, is
dancing off third base for the
pokdyun Dodgers, terrorizing the
her, threatening to steal home.
many people, Robinson is still
lives the lack of opportunities
blacks in his country.
We want to keep that alive," his
low says.
To maintain the dreams of Jackie
binson, she helps run the Jackie
binson Foundation, which pro
college scholarships and coun
ing for young people, particularly
underprivileged.
one correctly reads the fire bre
Rachel Robinson's profes
sional pose — she taught clinical
ecology at Yale until recently —
wants to send young people into
porate, mainstream America
the same intensity her husband
played. She especially wants to
it them into baseball.

This summer the foundation is
sponsoring, along with the Mets,
ukes and the commissioner's
ice, an eight-week, noncredit
turn in the summer, at the

The course is available for people like Marvin Moore of New York, a 21-year-old black man who was disabled in the Marine Corps and now said the other day that "My playing days are over but maybe this is a way for me to stay in sports."

Not Enough

When she looked over the 25 young persons at the recent first session, Mrs. Robinson observed dryly that there were not enough women, blacks or Hispanics. Jackie Robinson would have said the same thing.

Since baseball allowed Robinson to retire in 1956 without a pension offer, not much has changed. Frank Robinson (no relation), the first black manager (Cleveland, 1975-1977), coaches for Baltimore now, doubting he'll get another chance to manage. Larry Doby managed a few months with the White Sox, but Maury Wills, John Roseboro and Bill White never had managing jobs — while Alvin Dark has had five and Dave Bristol four.

Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball, has reminded the owners of the need to hire more blacks and Hispanics as managers and coaches. Kuhn was a recent guest lecturer at St. John's, and stressed that there are only 26 managing jobs in baseball but hundreds of other positions in professional sports.

"There is a need for young people, with new ideas, from different backgrounds," Kuhn said, adding privately: "We are in an era of specialization. Unlike the old days when you could move players from the field to the front office."

The life of a professional athlete

Knetemann Wins Stage

PAU, France, July 9 (Reuters) — Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands won today's 12th stage of the Tour de France cycling race, a 193-kilometer (121-mile) push south from Pau to Pau on the edge the Pyrenees. Belgian Ludo Peeters was second, and Jean Luc Vandembroucke, also of Belgium, third. Frenchman Bernard Hinault re-

does not easily translate into an office-worker's salary, arriving at 6 a.m., facing the mysteries of a computer and being courteous to strangers on the telephone. (It should be added that baseball's publicity became more efficient when it hired more bright, young people out of college.) Professional sports are a big business; they need good staffs.

"We have very high hopes," Rachel Robinson says. "We believe sports management is a viable avenue of employment. We will support people who want to enter this field."

"Our goals are not just to get you educated, but to help you gain jobs to counsel you. Jack believed that education was the avenue to a dignified life. It is not enough to be talented and have opportunities. You must also understand why things are happening."

Rachel Robinson caught the attention of the young people at St. John's, who would never see Jackie Robinson's burning eyes or hear the passion in his voice. Later she said the foundation had dispersed 25 college scholarships worth \$1,000 each.

Corporate Stance

"We try to find money in the corporate world," she says with a smile. "Everybody I meet tells me how much they loved to watch Jack play. Of course, they quickly assume their corporate stance when money is discussed. But Jack helps."

I can envision the following scenario: In a few years, a former foundation student out of St. John's — a black, a woman — works her way up with a major league baseball team, through her skills in marketing or personnel or whatever. She is privy to discussion about the next manager for that team.

The choice is between one of those familiar white faces or a black one like Willie Stargell or Joe Mauer who will not yet had a chance.

One of the executives says "the time is not right" for a black manager, but the graduate of the foundation dances down her own third-base

Transactions

BASEBALL
NATIONAL LEAGUE
MONTREAL—Signed **Jeffrey Thomas**, catcher, from **Danvers** of the **American Association**.
SAN DIEGO—Fired **Bob Fontaine**, vice president and general manager.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA—Signed **Tom Burleson**, center.
WASHINGTON—Signed **Ken Dancy** and **Larry Wison**, forwards.
National Football League
CINCINNATI—Signed **Mike McArthur**, running back.
DALLAS—Signed **Ed (Too Tall) Jones**, defensive end.
BOSTON—Signed **Darvis Skougstad**, middle guard.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed **Hornell Carmichael**, wide receiver; **Carl Winston**, defensive end; and **Guillermo Garcia**, center, to three one-year contracts each.
ST. LOUIS—Signed **Sammy Collins**, running back, and **Ed Prater**, tackle.

National Hockey League
BUFFALO—Signed **John Bodnar**, defenseman.
DETROIT—Named **Jimmy Skinner** director of hockey; **Dennis Graham** assistant director of hockey and **Alb D'Alessandro** scout.

SOCCER
National American Soccer League
ATLANTA—Signed **John Sebastian** (Illinois), goalie, and **Officer Bruce Thorsen**, forward.
NEW YORK—Signed **Jose Oscar Bermudez**, defender, from **Los Angeles** club of Brazil for an undisclosed sum.

COLLEGE
EASTERN ILLINOIS—Named **John Davis** head basketball coach.
COLORADO—Announced the resignation of

Dave Dickey, assistant head football coach and offensive coordinator.

CFL Standings

	East					
	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Ottawa	1	0	0	2	26	20
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	00	00
Montreal	0	0	0	0	00	00
Toronto	0	0	0	0	00	00
	West					
	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Br. Columbia	1	0	0	2	39	24
Edmonton	0	0	0	0	00	00
Winnipeg	0	0	0	0	00	00
Saskatchewan	0	1	0	0	24	29
Calgary	0	1	0	0	29	24

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Art Buchwald

Butter vs. Missiles:
An Alarming Spread

WASHINGTON — There is a big debate going on in the country right now concerning guns and butter. It isn't a question of how much we should spend on guns, but what we should buy with the money.

Some people want to give it all to the U.S. Navy. Others want to put it into underground missile systems. Still other men of good will think we should spend it on new bombers. And there are those who believe we have to beef up our airborne strike forces.

Buchwald

Once these problems are resolved, Congress will have to deal with the question of butter.

A Senate Subcommittee on Strategic Buttery has been holding hearings on the subject, and the testimony so far has painted a grim picture about this nation's ability to stay ahead of the Soviets.

A deputy secretary, in charge of dairy intelligence, told the committee in closed session. "At the moment, this country has enough butter to spread over every piece of toast in the world. But we know that the Russians are developing their own spread, which could make our butter supplies obsolete."

A senator asked, "Are we talking about the salted or unsalted variety?"

"Salted butter, sir. Since the SALT talks broke off, the Kremlin has been putting all of it in their butter."

"But," another senator said, "we know that the Russians are spending half their gross national product on guns, while we're spending 90 percent of ours on butter. How can they ever expect to attain parity?"

"Quantitatively speaking, that's New Mexico Find."

BERNALILLO, N.M. (UPI) — An underground chamber containing Indian artifacts dating back to A.D. 1300 has been found by workers digging a trench for a sewer main.

correct, but our intelligence people report that the Russians are putting a higher butterfat content into their product so it will taste creamier. Their butter has more of a bang to it, although there is less to go around. Our concern is that if they up their production, they will be able to smear the United States."

"Why can't we put a higher butterfat content in ours?"

"It's a question of money. We just don't have the funds to give America the butter capability we need. The more we spend on guns the less we can spend on butter."

"Are you saying this country can't have guns and butter at the same time?"

"Butter now costs \$2.15 a pound. Many people can no longer afford it, and are resorting to cheaper spreads. But even they aren't cheap any more, so a lot of Americans are doing without."

"Do you mean to tell us we can't even afford guns and margarine?"

"We're reaching that stage, sir. Every time Congress authorizes another fighter plane, someone in America winds up putting chicken fat on his bread."

"This is a terrible situation," a senator fumed. "Why weren't we informed of this before?"

"The butter people have been trying to tell you this for some time, but every Congress has turned a deaf ear to their warnings. No one wanted to make a choice between guns and butter, and now we don't seem to have either."

"What do you suggest we do about it?" a senator asked.

"If you ask people which they would prefer, guns or butter, most of them will tell their politicians, guns. But in their hearts, the electorate really wants butter. It's very hard to scramble eggs with a hand grenade."

"Well, it looks like we're going to have to bring the price of butter down so people can afford the American dream again."

"It would be easier if you could bring down the price of an aircraft carrier."

"How can we do that?"

"By taking the butterfat out of the military industrial complex."

Ghostwriters

By Dudley Clendinen

NEW YORK (NYT) — There is a ghostly presence in the house of American letters — an extended family of big and little, committed and part-time ghosts.

They are writers: ghostwriters. Many of them work in New York. They write the books about the famous that the famous cannot write themselves. They do the work of famous authors who are too busy. They write under the pseudonyms of authors who exist only in print and in the reader's mind.

Some of them, the young and hungry ghosts, do the gutter work, pounding out pulp novels in two weeks, or taking on the projects of the rich and self-absorbed who will pay to have their pet stories told, salable or not.

Others, many of them established writers and editors, take on only projects of substantial promise and real reward. Often they help to shape the important books of the time. And almost always, because their exact contribution is known only to a few, they are either given too much credit or not enough.

The Catalog King

The confusion can be historic. In a quiet elegant side room at the River Club recently, there was a literary party to promote a new book, "Elephants in Your Mailbox," the story of a major tastemaker and mail-order catalog king, Roger Horchow.

The catalog king was there, along with his ghost, A.C. Green, whose name will appear on the covers of some editions and not on others. Patricia Linden, an author, was there, too, because she will be the ghost of the catalog king's next book. It will be the fifth book she has produced in three years, three of them well-paid and uncredited ghosted.

Her first was on "a television French chef," she said, and came about because "a corporation owned this chef and they needed somebody to write a cookbook and make a profit for the corporation." Linden took a flat fee for that one.

But by the time of her third book, she had the contract that is now standard for ghosts: 50 percent of the author's rights. In paperback, the book netted a \$250,000 profit. But her next book, she says, will be truly her own.

Polite

Linden fell into conversation about ghostwriters and who wrote what for whom with the president of a reputable middle-sized publishing house. "You know," the executive said, "that Ted Sorensen wrote Jack Kennedy's 'Profiles in Courage,' and 'Profiles in Courage' won the Pulitzer Prize."

Considering that he thought he had disposed of that 23 years ago, Sorensen was polite when the question was put to him later. "If you would take a look at my memoirs, I think I discussed it in more detail than I probably could do now," said the former special counsel to President Kennedy. He is the author of four books and now a New York attorney.

Kennedy, in the preface of "Profiles in Courage," had given Sorensen credit "for his invaluable assistance in the assembly and preparation of the material upon which this book is based."

Drew Pearson, the columnist, charged on the Mike Wallace Show on ABC that Sorensen had written it.

After a week spent rounding up samples of the manuscript in Kennedy's handwriting and the names of witnesses who had seen him at work on the book, Kennedy and Sorensen confronted ABC executives about the charge. The network agreed to issue a retraction and apology.

"I was not the author of Jack Kennedy's book," Sorensen wrote with satisfaction in his own book, "Kennedy," in 1965, "but I had 'ghostwritten' ABC's statement of retraction and regret."

Where there is great money or power or ego at stake, the subject can be touchy.

In New York publishing circles, there is a persistent curiosity about the role of the staff and associates that Henry Kissinger assembled to produce "White House Years," his massive account of service to former President Richard Nixon.

In Britain, where The Sunday Times of London bought serialization and publication rights to the Kissinger work for nearly \$250,000, there are stories that the American manuscript was rewritten once it reached British typewriters, and that the rewritten version was the form in which the book was published everywhere.

Respectful Reference

Chapters, so the story goes, shuttled back and forth by special courier, from Kissinger to Harold Evans, editor of The Sunday Times, and Oscar Tunali, deputy editor of The Times Literary Supplement, and allegedly were condensed, reorganized, rephrased.

Kissinger made a respectful reference to the London work in the foreword: "Harold Evans, assisted by Oscar Tunali, read through the entire volume with a brilliant and intelligent eye; they taught me what skilled and intelligent editing can contribute to organization and to lightening prose."

(This week Evans, after a conversation with Kissinger, told The New York Times:

"Ever since Henry Kissinger won critical acclaim for his 'White House Years,' some people have been trying to take credit away from him. I have lost count of the number of calls I have had from the United States asking for comments on New York gossip that 'White House Years' was ghost-written. This is malicious nonsense and always has been. ("I thought it had died away but now there

is a suggestion, reported in The New York Times, that the first Kissinger manuscript received in London was unpublished and that The Sunday Times, which was to serialize it, somehow made it publishable. What an outrageous suggestion! Dr. Kissinger benefited no more than any comparable author — almost certainly less — from research and editing advice. Every stage of the Dr. Kissinger manuscript that I saw was eminently publishable."

"My own involvement arose because I read some early chapters on a visit to Washington. I was enthusiastic about the scale and ambition of the book, the vigor of the argument and the shrewdness of the observation and I offered my personal assistance with the editing. Any book on this scale must have professional editing and I wanted to do it. What I did was to tighten the writing and suggest some reordering of material. Not all my ideas were accepted."

"In other words, normal editing took place. No more. No re-writing terms of Sunday Times writers, no ghosting. What I did was acknowledged by Dr. Kissinger in his foreword. He was more than generous there. Dr. Kissinger wrote 'White House Years.'"

Difficult

It is difficult, given the secretive and largely invisible nature of ghostwriting, to separate real writers from ghostly ones, or real ghosts from the prevailing gossip in the trade.

"I don't know how much of it goes on," says Peter Haggis, executive secretary of the Authors Guild, which represents almost 6,000 writers of books. He acknowledges that the current state of adult gothic romances and serial westerns are often written by ghosts. But he doesn't hear much about it from them.

But it does go on, and has at least since one of Julius Caesar's secretaries supposedly put the immortal words "Veni, vidi, vici," in Caesar's mouth.

Seneca wrote Nero's speeches. Washington's Farewell Address is supposed to be the work of Alexander Hamilton; Mark Twain is said to have written "The Autobiography of Ulysses S. Grant."

The problem with painting in the elusive boundaries of this craft is that thoroughgoing ghosts almost never talk. It is a matter of tradition and contract, and professionalism. Barbara Wyden is an example. She is widely thought to be one of the most talented, evocative and dependable ghosts, whose difficult job it is to write with another's voice, out of another's mind. "This is top secret," confided an agent who regularly packages ideas and writers into marketable books, "but she really wrote 'Widow,' and she writes Dr. Joyce Brothers."

Mrs. Wyden will not discuss it. "I have talked to Mrs. Wyden," said her agent, Claire Smith, "and with all apologies, she didn't feel it appropriate."

PEOPLE: NBC Relieves Woman
As Head of Network

Jane Cahill Pfeiffer was ousted from all responsibilities at NBC after vowed she would not quit her \$400,000-a-year job as chairman of broadcasting network. "I have today relieved her of all responsibilities, effective immediately her organization will report directly to me," President Fred Silverman said in a statement issued by the company. Pfeiffer said Silverman had told her on Monday "there was no way we both could stay." She said Silverman added that "he would probably follow me out the door in six months." An NBC spokesman said Silverman's contract runs through June, 1981. RCA Corp., which is NBC's parent company, said Pfeiffer's contract expires in October, 1981, three years after she was hired as chairman of NBC and a director of RCA. She evidently retains both positions, although she has no more authority at NBC. A company chairman usually outranks the president, but that has not been true at NBC. "Fred and I are a team in this effort," Pfeiffer said in an interview shortly after becoming chairman of NBC in 1978. "He clearly is in charge of the company." Pfeiffer, a former vice president of International Business Machines Corp., was supposed to concentrate on running the business while Silverman supervised programming efforts to raise NBC from its third-place position in prime time television ratings. Pfeiffer is the second high official of RCA to be ousted within a few weeks. Maurice Valente resigned as RCA president on June 18, after less than six months in the job.

Pledging that the lessons of Nazi days will never be forgotten, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt accepted the Nahuim Goldmann silver medal in Amsterdam from the World Jewish Congress for his services to peace and human rights. "If we are to live up to the moral obligations, then we must guard against Jewish-German relations particularly in Germany," declared the West German leader, who flew to the Dutch capital to attend a WJC banquet celebrating the 85th birthday of Nahuim Goldmann. Schmidt said young Germans, having never experienced war, found the slaughter of 6 million Jews in the World War II Holocaust incomprehensible. He said his government would continue "to pass the message on to our young people" that it must never happen again.

Prince Charles does not intend to marry Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg, whom he has scarcely met, a Buckingham Palace spokesman said. Complaining that "and gossip breed on each other" the spokesman made the comment in the wake of pressure by a group of lawmakers to repeal a 17th-century law that bars a royal heir from being married by a non-royal. The prince, a Roman Catholic, the palace announced that Prince Charles gave up his English country estate in Kent, on a 3,500-acre estate in Kent, because of commitments. Since the heir throne agreed to take over the century house with 115 rooms has officially used it only one view of his many engagements home and abroad. His HR does not feel it would be realistic to keep the house, spokesman said.

Fans are fine — up to a point. But Barry Gibb apparently the point begins at the threshold of his home. The 33-year-old leader of the Bee Gees laid out a real estate record of \$1,047,500, a 10-bedroom beach front in a group age and now he's a groupie-proof it. He's asked zoning variance allowing it raise the wall around the place 6 to 9 feet. He also wants to a wrought-iron gate at the end of the property to keep some gawkers. He isn't talking about most and drawbridge — yet.

—SAMUEL JUS

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